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Vol. 53, No. 1 **Whole Number 421**

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at* 20 *W.* 40*th St., New York* 18, *N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

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NEXT MONTH

Two pages of pictures of the country's largest servicemen's center, located on 124th Street in New York's Harlem, will be a feature of the February issue. The first part of an article about the Negro in Hollywood, "It's Only Make-Believe," by Phil Carter, Gloster Current's report on the World Youth Conference recently held in London, and a short story by Thelma Thurston Gorham are also scheduled for the forthcoming issue. In the March issue are two articles on aspects of restrictive covenants, one by Atty. Loren Miller of Los Angeles and another by Dr. Robert C. Weaver of Chicago.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

J. Saunders Redding is a member of the faculty of Hampton Institute and author of the book, *No Day of Triumph.* Henry Lee Moon is a member of the national staff of CIO-PAC, and has done previous articles for The Crisis. Herman P. Osborne is a resident of New York City. E. Franklin Frazier is head of the sociology department at Howard University and author of *The Negro Family in the United States.*

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College and School News

President Walter S. Davis has announced the addition of the following faculty members at TENNESSEE A. AND I. STATE COLLEGE for the academic year 1945-46: Lua S. Bartley, A.B. Howard University; M. S. University of Michigan, associate professor of health and physical education; Mattie Bious, B. S. Alcorn college, instructor in home economics; Susie O. Bryant, A. B. Howard university; M. A. Columbia university; Ph. D. New York university, professor of history; Gladys Butler, A. B., M. A. Colorado State College of Education, assistant professor of social administration; William F. Butler, A. B., M. A. Colorado State College of Education, associate professor of social studies; Sadie Gassoway, B. S. LeMoyne college; M. A. University of Illinois, instructor in mathematics; Mattie Gordon, B. S. Tennessee State college, instructor in business education; Virgie Hale, A. B. Tennessee State college, instructor in English for veterans; W. V. Harper, B. S. South Carolina State college; M. S. Pennsylvania State college, teacher-trainer in industrial education; V. E. McCain, B. S. Langston university, instructor in mathematics for veterans; Rachel Patillo, B. S., M. S. Tennessee State college, instructor in social studies and advisor to veterans; L. R. Posey, B. A., M. S. Ohio State university; Ph. D. University of Michigan, head of the department and professor of physics; Marion Richards, B. S. University of Pennsylvania; M. S. Atlanta university; Ph. D., Iowa State college, associate professor of biology; Velma Singleton, A. B. Fisk university; B. S. in library science, Atlanta university, instructor in library science; Hugh Smythe, A. B. Virginia State college; M. A. Atlanta university; Ph.D. Northwestern university, professor of social studies; Mabel Smythe, M. A. Mount Holyoke college; M. A. Northwestern university; Ph.D. University of Wisconsin, professor of economics; Myron B. Towns, A. B. Atlanta university; A. M., Ph.D. University of Michigan, professor of chemistry; Lois M. Turner, A.B. Louisville Municipal college; A. M. Fisk university, instructor in English.

Armistead S. Pride, acting director of the LINCOLN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL of Journalism during the past two years, has been named director of the journalism unit. Mr. Pride, who was released from the Army a year ago to take over the reins of the School of Journalism, has been a member of the Lincoln University faculty since 1937 and shifted to the professional school staff in 1942, when the school was opened. The school has been in charge of an acting director since its beginning. The new journalism school head is a former city editor of a mid-western daily

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newspaper and earned his graduate degree in journalism from Northwestern University. Others on the teaching staff are Miss Theo Nix, assistant professor, former news editor for the Kansas City *Call* and Miss Consuelo C. Young, assistant professor, former society editor of the *Chicago Defender*, and former publicity director for the national office of the NAACP.

When the election of officers was held at the 23rd annual meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, in session in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23-25, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University was chosen president.

Miss Hazel Gloria Pruitt, who was selected "Miss Wiley" during the past school term, is a popular student at the Marshall, Texas college.

Dr. Moddie Daniel Taylor, professor of chemistry at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., who returned to the campus after three year's absence, was presented by the university Chemistry department at a recent convocation. He discussed "Scientific Principles Which Lead to the Discovery of Atomic Power."

A program of words and music was presented by students of music and speech of Lincoln recently when they presented "The Negro Speaks" over Station KWTO, Springfield, Mo. The appearance was under the sponsorship of the Interracial Council of Springfield, with the participants being under the direction of Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, head of the department of music and T. D. Pawley of the department of English.

The famed FISK UNIVERSITY Choir of 100 voices, under the direction of Dr. John F. Ohl, broadcast for the month of November on the "Wings Over Jordan" radio program.

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New members of the teaching and administrative staff at Fisk include: Dr. Leslie M. Collins, assistant professor of English; Miss Charlotte Dean, periodicals librarian; Mr. H. M. Holloway, instructor in mathematics; Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, assistant cataloger; Mr. Blyden Jackson, assistant professor of English; Miss Eva Deane Kemp, director of the international student center and adviser to foreign students; Miss Juanita Lacey, instructor in physical education; Mr. Bjarne E. Landa, assistant professor of German; Dr. S. O. Roberts, assistant professor of psychology; Mr. James Taylor, director of aeronautics education; Dr. Harvey C. Webster, professor of creative writing and director of communications; and Mrs. Josie Sellers Horne, instructor in sociology.

J. T. McCain, dean of MORRIS COLLEGE, Sumter, S. C., announces the following students who have made the "A" honor roll for the second semester: seniors—Grace Coleman, Adelle Wright, Francina Jackson and John Etta McMillan; juniors—Geraldine Singeltary, Amelia Boykin, Zinnie Murray, Mary Alice Toney, Maggie Goodwin, Robert McDowell, Detroit Campbell, Annie Knight and Clara Osborne; sophomores—Isolene Ceo, Leola Lewis, Mabel Gandy, Jennie Lee, Louisa Floyd and Dorothy Smith; freshmen—Willie Cain, Odelle Cain. Students who made the "B" honor roll were: seniors—Corina Redden, Lillie Mae Farmer, Zenobia Edwards; juniors—Rebecca King, Elizabeth Gaskin, Emma Nita Jackson; sophomores—Bertha Wright, Queenie Fairwell, Mildred Clinkscales, Georgia Dixon and Margaret Mayfield; freshmen—Mary Alice Bethea, Selina Pringle, Florence Wright, Gertrude Saxon, Dora Lee Gandy and Margaret Coe.

An expanded program of dramatic activities has been announced for the ensuing year by VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY. The presentation of "Wuthering Heights" by the University Players was scheduled for the first week in December. Mrs. Marion Page Wall, formerly director of the Communications Center Theatre at Hampton Institute, is directing the activities of the University Players. An alumna of Virginia Union, Mrs. Wall joined the faculty this year and for the past two years has been teacher of speech and director of dramatics at State Teachers' College, Fayetteville, N. C. She has the M.A. degree from the University of Michigan with a major in speech and the drama and has completed academic studies for a doctorate in the same field.

Russell M. Jones, a senior in the department of sociology at Virginia Union, arrived in London early in November to attend a World Youth Conference. While in England, Jones worked a month with the British Student Christian Movement. In this capacity, as an ambassador of the American Student Christian Movement, he addressed several British youth groups.

Dr. Herman G. Canady, professor of psychology and philosophy at WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, is among those whose sketches appear in a recent (August, 1945) issue of the monthly supplement to Who's Who in America.

Members of the state legislative council recently visited KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE on an inspection tour. While the group was on the campus, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the college, outlined to its members a five-point program for equality of educational opportunity on the collegiate level throughout the state. Outstanding among the five points that President Atwood recommended were: 1) strengthening and expanding the Negro college in every area of instruction for which adequate enrollment can be expected and operation of no curriculum unless it is fully accredited; 2) pending full equality within the state, continuation of the out-of-state scholarship plan on a basis, $350 per year instead of the current $175; 3) admittance of Negroes to professional and graduate divisions at the white state colleges to take courses not available to them at the Negro college; 4) gradual elimination of the out-of-state plan without injury to students who have begun working on a degree elsewhere; 5) entrance into no regional university plan unless it apply to Negroes and whites alike. Dr. Atwood also outlined a model bill to provide legislative means of securing equal education for the Negro in Kentucky.

With an enrollment 29 per cent larger than that of last year, CHEYNEY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE opened its first post-war session with several faculty additions. Among the newcomers to the Cheyney staff are: Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Napper, who will serve as engineer and house director, respectively, and John Taylor Harris, art instructor, who will replace Mrs. Laura Waring. Mrs. Waring has a leave of absence for one year. Another new face on the campus is that of J. Robert Frazier, who is serving as acting dean of men and head of the social science department.

Miss Mabel Philips and Miss Rosetta Quash, both honor students of the Cheyney class of '45, have received fellowships for graduate study at Howard University.

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of the college, has been elected to membership on the important expansion committee of the

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Four faculty members who have been on military leaves-of-absence were welcomed back to ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE recently. The four returnees are: Nelson H. Archer, A.M., assistant professor of education and son of the late President S. H. Archer of Morehouse College; David D. Stott, A.M., instructor in foreign languages; Alfonso Campbell, B.S., supervisor of transportation, and Benjamin F. Ward, B.S., who resumes his services with the campus operations and maintenance department. A fifth faculty addition is B. G. Moore of the class of 1935 and former member of the 'Bama State Collegians, who will assist Director Frederick D. Hall with the band and instrumental units. Other Alabama State faculty members still in the service are Lt. Theodore A. Love, who has been recently on the faculty of the GI University in Florence, Italy; Lt. Mallalieu Woolfolk, who is serving abroad with the Air Corps administration, and Lt. E. C. Tate, who also is in Europe.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of MOREHOUSE COLLEGE is the recipient of Letter Magazine's One Hundred Dollar Award "in recognition of his outstanding qualities in promoting interracial friendship and understanding and his devotion to the education and development of his fellow members of the Negro race." The award was made at Berea College in Kentucky by President Francis Hutchins, following a sermon by Dr. Mays to the students and faculty of that institution.

Misses Grethel Pindar and Delores Norwood, seniors at DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE were recent demonstrators for the home economics department of the school at the Sussex County Achievement Fair, held recently at Middleford. The two home economics seniors and Mrs. Ruth M. Laws, director of home economics at Delaware State were judges of a series of 4-H club exhibits featured at the fair.

The faculty and students of TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE honored President F. D. Patterson with a surprise celebration on the tenth anniversary of his election to the presidency of the institution. During the fete, Dr. Patterson was presented with gifts from the faculty and students amounting to $775 in victory bonds. In his acceptance of the gifts, the honoree paid warm tributes to Booker T. Washington and Robert Russa Moten and renewed his pledge to carry on in the spirit of his distinguished predecessors. At the close of the surprise affair, he announced that he would purchase additional victory bonds to add to those presented to him so that upon maturity they would constitute a student loan fund of $1000.

Dorothy Maynor was presented in a recital at SPELMAN COLLEGE.

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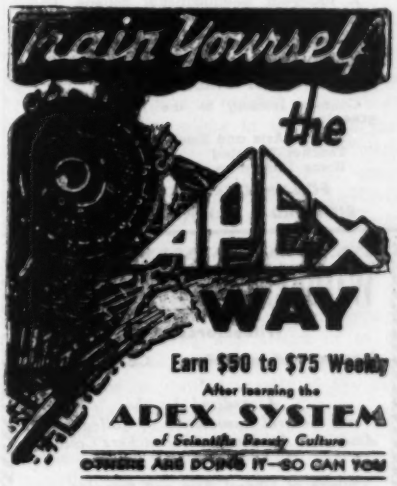

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Frances L. Chandler, Rosenwald Fellowship winner and student at New York's Pratt Institute. *(See Branch News on page 23)*

The department of music of KNOXVILLE COLLEGE, Knoxville, Tenn., announces that several very liberal scholarships are available for advanced students of violin. Interested persons should contact Irwin Swack, instructor of violin at the college. Aaron Douglas, the famous artist, will be guest lecturer at the college during Negro History Week. Knoxville College will begin this year to formulate plans for its diamond jubilee in 1950.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority announces the appointment of Miss Flora Chisholm as its first executive secretary of National Health Program. The program will operate through local chapters of the sorority on a nationwide scale. Headquarters for the Health Program are at 1790 Broadway, New York City.

Can You Answer These?

- ✓ Is the Church losing its hold on Negroes?
- ✓ Are Negroes color "struck"?
- ✓ What chance has the average Negro of getting into big business?
- ✓ Are Negroes and Jews going to team up?
- ✓ How many Negroes are "passing"?
- ✓ Who runs the policy racket?
- ✓ Will there be another race riot?
- ✓ How best can the Negro attain his rights?

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Editorials

New Year, New Ideas

AS 1945 drew to a close, the North Carolina Student Legislative Assembly voted to invite Negro colleges in the state to send delegates to the session next year. Not content with this, the students also proposed the abolition of the Jim Crow law on street cars and buses in North Carolina.

Congratulations to the young men and women in the white colleges of North Carolina! They see clearly that the old must give place to the new, that in race relations, as in everything else, in order to make progress, we must have action, not merely talk. Some of the elders in the state are more than a little disturbed by the action of the young people. Outspoken was Thad Eure, Secretary of State, who fears that the students are going "too fast." Mr. Eure belongs to the school, that believes "the time isn't ripe."

In education for Negroes, North Carolina more than a decade ago broke away from the traditions of the region and became the most advanced state in the entire South. It has always boasted (with considerable justification) that relations between the races generally in North Carolina are better than elsewhere in the South.

This step that its college young people have taken is the natural next move for a leader. The recommendation on Jim Crow laws in transportation is understandable when considered in the light of the North Carolina (rather than the Dixie) tradition. It has been hinted that state officials may put some pressure on Negro college heads to get them to persuade the Negro students not to accept the invitation, but it is to be hoped that the elders will recognize the opportunity their state has to make history in 1946 as it did in education years ago and thus contribute immeasurably to interracial understanding and progress.

Truman Kills FEPC

THE President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices is still breathing, but it is in its death throes, put there by no less a personage than Mr. Truman himself. When the President forbade the FEPC to issue a directive in the Capital Transit case, and refused the committee an audience to discuss the issue, he cut the authority—and life—from FEPC.

With all but three of its offices closed for lack of funds and with those three manned by skeleton staffs, FEPC has been asked by Mr. Truman to do a fact-finding job on the operation of prejudice against minority group workers during the reconversion period. Thus we are back where we started; making surveys to find out what everyone already knows, namely, that there is brutal prejudice against Negroes, Jews, Spanish-Americans, so-called "foreigners," Japanese-Americans, Catholics, and others, and that this prejudice is denying them an equal opportunity at employment and promotion on the job.

This fact-finding task will muddy the water just long enough to make it most difficult, if not impossible, to pass legislation for a permanent FEPC. Mr. Truman has made two fine statements for FEPC, but we must judge him and his party by what he did to it last month.

Same Old American Legion

ANOTHER World War has been fought and the atomic bomb has been discovered, but the American Legion is the same today—on the race question—as it was in 1918. At its recent convention in Chicago the Legion refused to consider any change in its policy of setting up separate Jim Crow posts for Negro veterans only. Negro veterans in five southern states are still barred altogether from membership.

In reality, the Legion has insulted all Negro veterans, and has been insulting them for 27 years. We do not know what the young Negro fighters in this war will do about joining a veterans' organization, but one clear word of advice has been given them by the American Legion. That word is: "We don't want you."

Jim Crow Home to Roost

THE Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization has voted to locate the site of the world headquarters in the United States, but before the actual spot is selected, Americans will have to answer the question brought up by the delegate from India. He asked:

"Will the site be such that every delegate of every delegation will have the same freedom of movement and thought as everyone else?"

Sir Ramaswand Mudaliar, who asked this truly $64 question, told reporters he had been "shocked" recently in Washington, D. C., when he was told that he could not invite a Negro member of the State department staff to have dinner with him at his hotel.

Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina and Florida are among the many states and cities seeking the UNO headquarters, but these Jim Crow localities might as well save their breaths, their cablegrams, and their delegations. A world organization containing many nations that are not white cannot be bothered with the petty prejudices of the American South. The South can have its Jim Crow and Boston, New York or San Francisco can have the UNO.

Crime Waves

THERE are crime waves in all the large cities of the world, a natural and expected postwar development. Scotland Yard is wrestling with a British crime wave. Moscow called in military police to assist civilian police. Berlin, Rome, Paris have their troubles. So has New York, but only in New York do the daily papers, some subtly, and some, like the *World Telegram*, not so subtly, try to pin the crime wave on Negroes.

Crowning Insult

SECRETARY of the Navy Forrestal acted promptly and radioed orders to all Navy vessels everywhere in the world that they must not discriminate against American men in uniform on account of color, after the disgraceful incident at LeHavre when the aircraft carrier, U. S. S. Croatan refused to take on 123 homecoming Negro soldiers because there were no separate facilities for them aboard ship.

The Negro in uniform has been through enough hell since he was sworn in to be spared this final bitter insult of being refused passage home on combat vessels of his own country's Navy just because he happens not to be white. Secretary Forrestal's orders are clear and to the point: there must be no discrimination of any kind. The Croatan incident must not be repeated.

Kentucky Looks Ahead

THE Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs, named by Governor Willis, has just recommended, (a) abolition of the Jim Crow law; (b) admission of Negroes to professional and graduate schools; (c) no discrimination in state government contracts and other public projects; (d) end of inequality in teachers' salaries; (e) increased funds for Negro schools and colleges; and (f) better health facilities for Negroes.

These recommendations are in tune with the times. They are in tune with a considerable white public opinion in Kentucky as evidenced by the fact that two years ago one house of the state legislature actually voted to admit Negroes to post-graduate and professionad schools with whites. Louisville, the state's largest city, has no Jim Crow on its street cars and buses. There is no obnoxious and humiliating separation of the races in the Louisville railroad stations. The state has a Negro in its legislature. These recommendations are a fitting greeting to the New Year, and a just recognition of some of the causes for which the war was fought.

Fred Hess and Son

When an "alumni" group such as the one pictured here revisits the Betty Bacharach Home, the occasion is truly a gala home-coming event. With the exception of Joseph G. Buch, director of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission, holding the tot at the mike, all of the oldsters and youngsters shown here are "alumni" of the home, and boast straight, sturdy limbs as a result of care received there.

A Place Like Home

By J. Saunders Redding

It's a pleasant place that this writer tells you about—not like a hospital at all. It's the sort of place that you'll be glad to have read about when your contribution is solicited for the annual "March of Dimes."

"WELL, here we are," the taxi driver said. And, indeed, there we were. I took a deep breath and looked out of the car window, already fighting the sense of depression that all but overwhelms me whenever I must visit a hospital. It had been a not unpleasant journey by train from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, and then from that autumn-emptied station by taxi through Ventnor and Margate to Longport. But all the time, as train and taxi sped through the soft, bright October sunshine, there was that melancholy anticipation of what lay at the end. And now at last, here was the end.

The building formed an L on the corner. It did not have an imposing facade or an awesome doorway. There were no "Quiet" signs, no "Doctors Only" markers. No circular drive led up to it—you simply walked in from the street. It might have been just another solid, simple building on a quiet corner in the quiet seaside town of Longport.

"Come on," my companion said. Now that I was there—had, indeed, come four hundred miles by plane and train and taxi—there was nothing to do but go on.

None of the Usual Sounds, Odors

Hospitals have an odor and a sound that are all their own. The sound is a sort of whispering tenseness and desperation, and the odor is compounded of sickness and grief and withering flowers and antiseptics. I expected this odor to hit and this sound to envelop me immediately the door opened. I

sniffed, tentatively. And there was an odor, but it was not of hospitals. It was of soup, of good rich soup. And there was sound, too, a regular bubbling, rippling brook of the sound of children's voices. From the room on our right, from the auditorium in front of us, from the transverse hall on our left, the sound of children's voices poured into the little lobby and set a smile upon the face of the woman in white waiting to receive us. "We are happy," she said, "to welcome you."

Later I knew that this was exactly the greeting that would most have pleased the lady whose picture hung in the entrance hall. Betty Bacharach. In her honor her children started a memorial in 1924. On Mother's Day of that year the memorial began to live. They called it simply the Betty Bacharach Home. And what more fitting? For *home* is what it is. Now for more than twenty years it has been home—a shorter or a longer time—for over three thousand children, and some grown-ups, whose crippled, afflicted limbs, under such care as Mrs. Bacharach might have given her own flesh and blood, are made as whole as modern healing can make them and taught again to serve.

All Races, Creeds, Colors

I saw all the present dwellers in that home. There were some ninety of them—and among these a few adults, for an epidemic of infantile paralysis had struck New Jersey in the months before my visit. They were of all races, creeds, and colors. Their cribs and cots overflowed into the auditorium, where on Saturday nights a moving picture is shown. There were infants of one and a half and two. The schoolroom was full of eager children. In the library, where their wheelchairs had been rolled by attendants, some youngsters were reading. There was a girl from Connecticut and one from somewhere in the Middle West and many from New Jersey. There was the teen-age former captain of a high school football team who perhaps will lead his team again. On the sunny porches were young mothers and pretty girls.

I saw the treatment rooms where, under specialists, all the facilities of modern science are used—the hot packs, the Hubbard-Currance tank, the exercise tables. I saw the hydrotherapy pool. And because I felt no stranger after one short quarter hour, I talked with patients, nurses, and physiotherapists.

I also talked with Joseph Abrams. He is one of the guiding spirits of this living memorial which is the Betty Bacharach Home. Little space can be spared for such extras as office, and Mr. Abrams' office is tucked away in an odd corner somewhere. A desk, a chair or two, and filing cabinets completely fill it. On the walls are photographs of some of the great and gracious who have in one way or another contributed to the Home. There is one of Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt—and this is not surprising. It was her great son Franklin who founded the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which each year raises money through the March of Dimes and uses it in such work as is carried on in the Home. In 1946, I read somewhere, the March of Dimes will be conducted from January 14-31 in commemoration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Well, his mother's picture is there in Abrams' office; and there is one of Senator Barkley, and one of a former governor of New Jersey. Jimmy Durante is there, and Joe Louis signing an autograph, and a whole host of movie stars.

Gifts Come from Every One

The telephone kept ringing, but between times Mr. Abrams and I talked. He told me many things that someone brighter than I could perhaps have guessed. He wanted to make sure, I suppose, that I sensed the Betty Bacharach Home as something more than a hospital. Had I sensed it? I thought I had. Of course crippled limbs and bodies are treated—a staff of orthopedic surgeons, neurologists, pathologists, and dentists give of their time and skill for that, always without fee. But also the place was really a *home*, a rehabilitation center, a true Alma Mater to which each Mother's Day grateful sons and daughters, black and white, gentile and Jew, Protestant and Catholic, return.

And how was the Home supported? Well, wholly by gifts. It had no endowment because, though "private" in a sense (as any *home* should be), it must never become ex-

(*Continued on Page* 22)

Gift to James W. Johnson Collection

Sometime this year, Yale University's James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection will be augmented by all of the literary remains of America's most famous and beloved Negro writer, scholar and diplomat, whose untimely death occurred in 1938.

Carl Van Vetchen, founder of the collection at Yale was recently presented by Mrs. James Weldon Johnson with all of her husband's literary remains to be turned over to the collection.

Among the articles of Johnsoniana, which Van Vetchen is organizing and arranging to be sent to Yale as soon as possible are:

Books by James Weldon Johnson—"Along This Way:" complete original manuscript (handwritten) and typed copies with alterations, including the copy that went to the printer. "Black Manhattan:" complete original manuscript (handwritten). Another handwritten manuscript of the early chapters and carbon draft with corrections. "Negro Americans, What Now?" Original manuscript, handwritten. Typed printers' copy. "St. Peter Relates an Incident:" Original manuscript (handwritten), and four typed versions with numerous corrections. Also typed printers' copy. Sketches for "Go Down Death," and manuscripts of numerous other poems. Notebook for poetry. Book of manuscripts of early poems. A great many handwritten manuscripts for public addresses, articles for periodicals, translations. Manuscripts of his lectures at Fisk and New York University.

Librettos of two musical shows, written with Bob Cole.

Twenty letter files (1907-1938): *original letters with carbons of Mr. Johnson's replies. Immensely valuable material covering most of his public life. Also many packages of letters from celebrated persons on the subject of his various books, relating to his illness* (1934), *etc. Packages of letters from H. L. Mencken, Carl Van Vetchen, Jean Toomer, Brander Matthews, Sterling Brown and many others.*

Photographs: Old and remarkably interesting photographs of Mr. Johnson, his wife and mother, together with his brother, Rosamund and Bob Cole. A wonderful series of photographs of Williams and Walker and their wives.

Two volumes of bound sheet music with words by James Weldon Johnson. A great many pamphlets and periodical appearances of Mr. Johnson.

About 50 scrapbooks: Four volumes containing Mr. Johnson's editorial contributions to the New York Age (1917-22); *scrapbooks of clippings reviewing "God's Trombones," "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," the two "Books of American Negro Spirituals," "Black Manhattan," and others. Scrapbooks containing clippings about the Spingarn Award to Mr. Johnson and other personal subjects. Several theatre scrapbooks of interesting and valuable material. Scrapbooks of clippings regarding Booker T. Washington, Florence Mills, W. E. B. DuBois and others.*

The James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of material by and about Negroes is one of two such cultural collections that Van Vetchen has pioneered. The other, established at Fisk University in 1944 under Van Vetchen's collecting impetus is the George Gershwin Memorial Collection of Music and Musical Literature. It includes letters (by Gershwin, Puccini, Humperdinck, Gounod, Meyerbeer—but none by Negro musicians), operatic and other scores, U. S. first editions, recordings, and scrapbooks of musical history.

The James Weldon Johnson Memorial collection contains no material by white authors on Negro subjects. It does include some unique Negro musical material. Collection-founder Van Vetchen's scheme is obvious—and commendable.

Danger in Detroit

By Henry Lee Moon

VICTORIOUS over Richard T. Frankensteen, CIO PAC candidate, Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., emerges from the bitter Detroit mayoralty campaign potentially the most dangerous politician in American life.

Re-elected mayor of a great northern city on a platform openly advocating racial segregation, Jeffries is much more of a threat to the Negro's liberties than Bilbo, Rankin or Talmadge whose crude and blatant obscenities have completely discredited them with all save the most backward Dixie yokels. Jeffries, a genteel Bilbo, appeals to our more refined fascists, the big money interests and the precarious middle class whose sole inalienable possession is a white skin.

Colorless, humdrum and unimaginative, Mayor Jeffries enjoys in Detroit no such mass popularity as LaGuardia in New York. Even his friends are but lukewarm. This very fact may be an asset in the view of some of his supporters who are looking first for a "safe" man—one not likely to capture the imagination of the masses and run afield.

His re-election for a fourth term in view of his lack of popularity is all the more significant. The Detroit Free Press, which, following the election two years ago, sneered at him as a "village wisecracker" and a failure, again supported him. How does an unpopular candidate with a record of failure get himself elected to office? He raises the race issue. This is what Jeffries did.

Contributing to the Mayor's victory were many factors, most of them false and irrelevant to the basic issue of replacing an ineffectual municipal administration. Jeffries' failures were as dismal as they were obvious. Under his administration, transportation deteriorated, recreational facilities remained inadequate, sanitation was neglected, the public school system suffered, and the desperately needed housing program was completely stymied by race prejudice. Nor had the administration developed any adequate program to stimulate post-war employment. These were the real issues on which Frankensteen based his campaign. Backed by the Wayne County Political Action Committee of the CIO and endorsed by the Democratic party, the Michigan Citizens Committee and other organizations, he conducted a vigorous, clean and honest campaign attacking Jeffries' failures and promising a program of action.

In this cogent article, the writer deals vividly and factually with the "real lesson" which the people of America must learn from Detroit, where the recent mayoralty campaign was won on a platform of race hate and intimidation of minorities

Confusion and Division

Subordinating these issues, Jeffries and his supporters countered with a campaign designed to confuse and divide. They accused Frankensteen, a vice-president of the CIO

Richard T. Frankensteen

United Automobile Workers, of trying to seize City Hall in order to turn the local government over to organized labor. They depicted PAC as an alien organization engaged in a sinister conspiracy to enthrall the free citizens of Detroit as a prelude to the subjugation of the nation. Although known to be a Democrat, the PAC candidate was by their propaganda branded a Communist. Holding membership in the Episcopal church in which he was reared, Frankensteen was misrepresented among anti-Semites as a Jew and among Jews as a Coughlinite.

All these false charges undoubtedly influenced gullible voters. But the decisive factor, overshadowing every other issue, real or phony, was the direct and devastating anti-Negro appeal. When this line was laid down there were but few fence-sitters. The deadly hate campaign waged by Jeffries and his supporters not only consolidated the upper and middle class whites, but also split the ranks of labor despite the united support of CIO leadership. In a city, which for years has been tense with ill-concealed racial antagonisms, Jeffries and his supporters, risking a possible riot, used every avenue of communication—newspapers, radio, illustrations, leaflets, word-of-mouth rumors—to foment fear and hatred of Negroes.

As a result of this fierce campaign of hate, Frankensteen was defeated by a 57,000 majority along with Charles Hill, progressive Negro clergyman, and Tracy M. Doll, secretary of the Wayne County CIO PAC. Hill, Doll and the Texas-born liberal, George Edwards, were the PAC candidates for the nine-man Common Council. Edwards, an incumbent, was re-elected leading the entire field to become president of the council.

Non-Partisan Elections

Under the Detroit City Charter, municipal elections are non-partisan. In reality, there are two unformalized but active parties. The first of these, the majority party, is the well-financed white supremacy organization which backed Jeffries and of which he is spokesman and symbol. Opposing the lily whites, is a mixed party spearheaded by the CIO and including the vast bulk of the Negro population and all the genuine liberals in the city. This is not to say that each of the 274,000 voters who cast their ballots for Jeffries is a conscious fascist. It is to say, however, that all of the Negro haters, all the labor baiters, all the anti-Semites and all the followers of Gerald L. K. Smith of whatever origin were on the side of Jeffries and unrepudiated by him. It is to say, further, that all the genuine

liberals and real progressives in the city were among the 217,000 Frankensteen voters. There was no middle ground.

Realizing that he had earned the antipathy of Negro citizens, Jeffries made only one overt bid for their support. This was an advertisement published in the Negro press during the primary campaign warning Negro voters: "Don't be Caught out on a Limb Again." For the final election, an anonymous green leaflet was circulated in Negro districts proclaiming that *"Frankensteen has not proved himself a true friend of Negro race."* The circular attacked Frankensteen, but disdained to make an appeal in behalf of Jeffries to a people among whom his name was already anathema. Like his Mississippi counterpart, Jeffries did, however, assert that he "had tried to be fair to Negroes."

The so-called non-partisan election simplified the organization of the hate campaign. Neither Republicans nor Democrats could afford to conduct such a campaign in any large northern city. Although certain Republican leaders announced their support of Jeffries, formal endorsement was withheld not only because of the City Charter, but, more importantly, because of the kind of campaign Jeffries conducted. With the national party trying to woo Negro voters for 1946 and 1948, the local Republican leaders could ill afford to share responsibility for the Jeffries hate campaign.

Race Issue Played-Up

That the race issue was paramount is indicated by the post-election statements of both candidates. Piously, Mayor Jeffries remarked: "This has been the most vicious, nasty campaign that I have ever witnessed. Many charges and counter charges were hurled. Racial and religious issues have been raised.... I have never subscribed to this type of campaign and I want to say here and now that I intend to be representative of all the people and that I am a zealous disciple of tolerance not only in theory but in practice. America's best characteristic is that we have only one type of citizen and that is an American citizen whose color, religion and accent make no distinction."

This is the declaration of a man who had refused to sign a pre-election pledge against the introduction of racial issues. He had invoked and benefited by the issues which he hypocritically decried in the post-election statement.

Frankensteen realized that he had been victimized by these forces and issues. "For better or for worse," he said in post-election remarks, "we must all live together, black and white, Jew and Gentile, labor and capital. Only by facing this fact, and facing it frankly, will we be able to retain what is best for our democracy. The closing and decisive days of the campaign were marked by the injection of racial and religious and class fears which had no relationship to the actual issues involved.... It is this, far more than the fact that I have been defeated which concerns me most."

He added hopefully: "Progressive forces do not look upon the election results as a defeat. We have polled the largest vote ever given a progressive candidate, even a winning candidate. This can mean but one thing: That despite the injection into this campaign of issues having no place in a democratic election—despite this, more thinking voters than ever have seen through the haze of race and class hatreds to the basic truth that the aims of progressive forces are the ultimate aims of the American people."

Daily Press Was Subtle

All the principal avenues of communication were on the side of Jeffries. The three daily papers, the radio stations, the community press. Frankensteen had the support of the CIO press, the local Democratic organ, the Negro press and a few of the foreign language publications. The weekly community press was flagrant in its race baiting, the daily papers more subtle. The *Detroit News*, which conducted a pre-election poll, isolated only the Negro voters from the other myriad groups which comprise the city of Detroit. According to this poll, taken a few days before the election, Negroes would vote 96.4% for Frankensteen as compared with a city-wide 55.7 per cent majority for Jeffries. There were no similar breakdowns for Poles, Italians, Hungarians, Jews or other groups. The racial breakdown was for the purpose of frightening white voters into support of the mayor by demonstrating that the colored citizens were united in their opposition to him.

Actually, an analysis of the ballots cast in 172 predominantly Negro precincts reveals that Frankensteen received 83.3 per cent of the votes—60,321 to 12,110 for Jeffries. The white vote in these precincts may vary from zero to as high as 20 per cent. In the precinct comprising the all-Negro Sojourner Truth Housing project the vote was Frankensteen 276, Jeffries 3. Ward III, consisting of 24 precincts with a population 90 to 98 per cent Negro gave Frankensteen 92 per cent of the votes cast or 9,035 to 794.

A sampling of the balloting in other selected precincts, 90 per cent or more Negro, showed the following votes for Frankensteen and Jeffries respectively: 323—27; 452—9; 432—17; 411—12; 343—14.

Workers' Vote Inconsistent

Had the white working class voted as consistently as the Negro workers, the results might have been different. Some of the districts which had been expected to give Frankensteen heavy majorities went for Jeffries and others gave the CIO candidate only slim margins. The "silk stocking" districts went overwhelmingly for the Mayor, as anticipated. Throughout the city, 62 percent of those registered voted. The percentage was higher in wealthier districts, but fell to 60 in Negro precincts.

Racial tensions in Detroit have developed along four fronts: employment, transportation, recreation and housing. It is just in these areas that the administration has failed most dismally, particularly in the field of housing which is the core of the Negro question in Detroit today. The housing short-

(*Continued to page* 28)

FRANKENSTEEN and FATHER COUGHLIN

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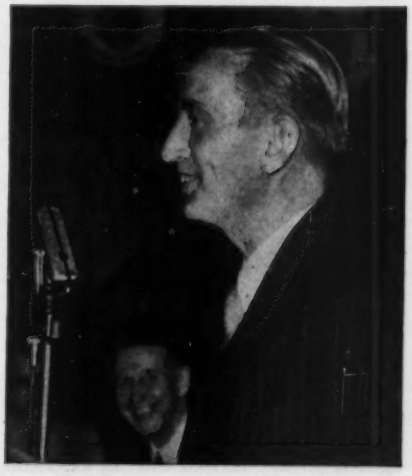
Facts the Jewish Citizen Should Know

POLES SHOULD KNOW FACTS ABOUT NEGROES MOVING IN

FRANKENSTEEN'S UNION For 9 YEARS FAILS To STOP RACE DISCRIMINATION

Hill, Negro Candidate, Aids Communist Goals



White Neighborhoods Again in Peril

Mayor Jeffries of Detroit is pictured here surrounded by sample headlines of hate with which his campaign was publicized and on which he won the election.

The Road to West Indian Federation

By Herman P. Osborne

IT certainly is no accident of history that of all the hundreds of millions of colonial peoples still smarting under the domination of England, those of the West Indies, numbering under three millions, today find themselves at comparative peace with England.

Only here in the Caribbean has the new policy of "partnership" been implemented by a measure of positive democratic action that is opposed to the un-democratic, unilateral action associated with Trusteeship.

The victory over Axis imperialism has been won, aided by the immense sacrifices of the colonial peoples.

After the first world war, all that the West Indian people ever got out of it for their pains was a generous number of cenotaphs scattered over the Caribbean landscape. Today, after the end of the second world war things are somewhat different. But this is not due to England's generosity. If the West Indian masses are now swinging down the rugged road to federation and self-government, it is due more to their militancy, political awakening and preparedness, than to any other combination of historical circumstances.

One is obliged to observe when assessing British colonial policy in the Caribbean and elsewhere, that it is only within the area of triumphant Socialism that the new element of generosity in politics appears as a constant factor in human relations.

Dreams of Empire Cherished

Dangerous illusions, violently expressed—as in the case of Indonesia, illusions associated with the "Greatness of Empire" and a feeling of "atomic" kinship with the United States, in those acts which promise to assure the continuity of Empire, are still a cherished part of England's economic, political, and social scene. But the West Indian people who for 300 years have felt the full weight are today taking the full measure of a brand of imperialism—now much better known as Fascism—recently exemplified under Winston Churchill and now being exemplified under Foreign Minister Bevin the Laborite.

In all the tragedies of this past war and its effects on the colonial peoples of the Caribbean, the booting of Mr. Churchill from office is perhaps the most cheering experience to which they can point. For what colonial peoples cannot fail to see is that had Prime Minister Churchill been spared the opportunity to linger a while longer at the helm

Bright hope of Caribbean anti-imperialism is Norman W. Manley; and the path that he is blazing may be hard, says this writer, but it is not long. With zealous leadership and imaginative, hardworking people, a new nation can be carved out of the varied resources of the West Indies.

Amsterdam Studio

Norman W. Manley

he was bound to emerge as the most distinguished blood-hound and political ragpicker Britain has ever produced; destined to maneuver precariously between two "dung-hills"—the West Indies and India—ultimately to kindle the fires of a race war within the British Empire if not in the whole world. No doubt the British people sensed this danger.

Political Coalition

For all practical purposes there has always existed in England a coalition of the Conservative party, the Liberal party, and a section of the Labor party, operating as a single system in opposition to the aspirations of the colonial peoples of the Empire as well as those outside of it.

In the midst of the recent British elections "proposals" were made to the people of the Caribbean calling for federation of Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Honduras and British Guiana. These island and mainland territories are the main possessions of England in the western hemisphere. This proposal, quite apart from its inherent merit, was an act of sheer political expediency. It came in the midst of preparation for the recent elections in England and was timed to win votes for the Conservative party by exploiting the weakness of the Labor party and the progressive forces; weakness manifest in their halting and unconvincing approach to a just and prompt solution to the colonial problem.

Seek Voluntary Federation

What are the objectives of the leaders and political parties in the Caribbean who are pressing for voluntary federation? The answer is freedom from colonialism and the right of the peoples concerned to order their own lives in freedom from want and starvation, and the deleterious effects of a feudal economy. In short, the answer is responsible self-government. It is being rapidly appreciated in the Caribbean—especially in Jamaica where the idea of federation was resisted for a time—that the problems which continue to aggravate West Indian life can and must be solved within the framework of federation. And those who are still opposing federation will find little or no comfort in the recent utterance in the British Parliament by Mr. Bevin that he is in favor of a world assembly and a limited system of "federalized world governance." This is exactly what the proposal to the West Indies that was made by the outgoing Conservative party, amounts to. It is a limited system of federalized regional government. It is limited in the sense that all of the West Indian colonies are not now included in the proposal for federation. To this great task of federation the leaders, political parties, and trade union organizations of the region are bringing a certain maturity of outlook that is highly reassuring to their allies and kinsmen in the United States and elsewhere in the Americas. There is also visible a certain quality of European-mindedness in their thinking and in their actions, which easily sets off the men of African descent in the Caribbean from their kinsfolk in other countries of our hemisphere.

Non-Whites In Majority

No doubt, the decisive factor in this political equation is the fact that West Indians of African descent constitute a majority in the colonies. This non-white majority is not only pondering power. It has its hands on it. The key to West Indian reconstruction within the framework of federation lies in the passing of all the political power now in the hands of the "trustees" to the hands of the democratic representatives of the people. If it were done it is best it were done quickly. The atomic age is upon us; and therefore a palpably feudal economy implemented by a policy of conscious neglect must go if the West Indies are to be rid of the presence of perennial royal investigation commissions and the stigma of being a "dung-hill at America's door-step."

Of course, this rule by the majority, when it comes, must be respectful of the rights and opinions of the minority within the new nation. Without this there can be no real democracy as current historical events in Europe prove to those few honest critics who question the pattern of the new democracies.

The forces rallying around the principle of federation are blessed with a dynamic and devoted leadership symbolized in the personality of Norman Washington Manley, the outstanding personality in the West Indies today, leader of the outstanding political party of the region, the Peoples National party. It is difficult to assess the role of this party without assessing the role of Manley the leader. This most fortunate combination of leader and party represents a unique historical force in West Indian history. They represent the heart, brain, and lifeblood of the federation movement. The Peoples National party of Jamaica has emerged as the party of all the West Indian people.

The Labor riots of 1938 and the sharp swing of the workers of Jamaica away from undisciplined political action to embrace the orderly democratic activities of the trade union movement brought Manley onto the West Indian political stage. The manner in which this man faces up to the problems, his recent mission to America, and the impact of his personality on all who met and heard him while in America mark him as one of the foremost anti-imperialist figures of this period. Had Garvey been Manley a just solution of the colonial problem in this hemisphere would have resulted two decades ago.

Fight Against Trusteeship

The real offensive against the system of trusteeship came in 1940 at the Havana Conference of American Foreign Ministers. The colonial representatives of Britain, France, and Holland, left the West Indian people to their own devices in the face of the smashing German offensive against their homelands. They did not show up; neither did they put in a word at this conference called to consider the destinies of the inhabitants of the colonies. They just abdicated. In the language of the conferees the colonies were suffering from "encephalism." But this was not altogether true as the conferees themselves were soon to realize. Striving hard to have the United States assume the role of trustee vacated by the colonial powers, the then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, advanced the old worn-out formula of trusteeship over the peoples concerned. Sensing the gravity of the situation and alive to its responsibilities West Indians in the United States rallied their forces and approached the conference with a formula which called for self-determination and self-government for the peoples of the Caribbean. Cordell Hull's bid was successully countered by Dr. Leopoldo Melo, brilliant leader of the Argentine delegation. He armed himself with the document which was placed in his hands, got the conference to reject trusteeship, and in an impassioned appeal called for the setting up of a system of "Provisional Administration" of the territories as the best way of solving what he called "the fundamental institutional problems of the Americas." Thus the West Indian people, by proxy, gave a clear-cut demonstration of their capacity to manage their own affairs. Endorsements by West Indian organizations began to pour in to the West Indies National Council and the Jamaica Progressive League of New York which had taken the initiative in their behalf at Havana.

Three Lions

In a picturesque grove, this Jamaican man works at the task of removing the hard outer husk from a pile of coconuts. Many of the Caribbean colonies' lush, tropical products helped to save the day for British lend lease.

Help To Check Fascism

This was indeed an hour of danger. Neville Chamberlain, then British Prime Minister, on his return from Munich had appeared before the British Parliament pleading that "we must give Herr Hitler a partnership." Nazi imperialism was on the march with the European colonies in this hemisphere its planned objective. Hemispheric unity was non-existent. The "good neighbor policy" of the Roosevelt administration, still untried,

(Continued to page 27)

Three Lions

Pictured here is a scene from the market place in Kingston, Jamaica. In the foreground of the market are neatly-tied bundles of sugar cane; one of the "strategic materials" of the islands.

Significant Study of Urban Negro Life

By E. Franklin Frazier

BLACK METROPOLIS by Drake and Cayton[1] is the most recent of four significant studies of the Negro in the North that have appeared during the history of the Negro in the United States. The first was "A Statistical Inquiry into the Condition of the People of Colour of the City and District of Philadelphia," which appeared in 1849. This study of the Negro in Philadelphia in 1847, presented a dreary picture of widespread poverty and ignorance among Negroes who were fighting a losing battle in their competition with immigrant labor from Europe. The second study, which appeared exactly fifty years later, was "The Philadelphia Negro," by W. E. B. DuBois. As in the first study, the facts presented showed the migrant Negroes, burdened with ignorance and the heritage of slavery, carrying on a struggle to survive in the face of prejudice and the superior efficiency of the whites. But this latter study was more comprehensive and more discriminating in its analysis of the process of the adjustment of the Negro to the urban environment. Its analysis was presented against the background of the slowly emerging class structure in the Negro community. Although it was written nearly a half-century ago, it remains a classic among the studies of the Negro in the United States.

The third study was John Daniel's "In Freedom's Birthplace," a study of the Negroes of Boston. This study appeared in 1914, at the beginning of the first World War, which was destined to result in a fundamental change in the relation of the Negro to American life. The conclusion of this study was not optimistic: after three centuries the Negro was still an alien element in the population and seemingly lacked the physical and moral qualities which would enable him to compete successfully in modern urban civilization. Nevertheless, the scholarly character of this study has made it too a sort of classic among the studies of the Negro.

In what ways has urbanization of the Negro changed the character of the "race problem" in the United States? An imminent sociologist in this analysis of a new book which presents the case for the most thoroughly "rejected" of Chicago's teeming, polyglot population, says it has given the "problem" a new pivot—one that hinges on the Negro's achieving integration into modern civilization.

The Latest Contribution

We come now to consider *Black Metropolis,* the latest contribution to the study of the Negro in the urban North. This book differs in a number of respects from the previous studies. It is addressed as Richard Wright states in his introduction to the "reading public," or in other words, it is presented in such a manner as will enable the "reading public" to understand the most recent findings of the anthropologist and sociologist concerning the Negro in the northern city. In his introduction, Richard Wright, who has done so much to enable the "reading public" to understand what it means to be a Negro in America, has ably demonstrated his discovery that "a sincere art and honest science are not so far apart, that each could enrich the other." In a masterly essay, he vividly interprets the meaning and significance of this book in the present world crisis and the psychological dilemma of modern man.

As Wright correctly views this book, it is not simply another study of the Negro, nor a mere marshalling of facts. The facts and documentation of the condition of the Negro in the northern city reveal in its most brutal and stark aspects the failure of man in capitalistic society to realize his potentialities and satisfy the longings of his spirit. The problem is dramatized in the Negro not simply because of his poverty and ignorance but because he is the most rejected of men. In relating the problem of the Negro to the social and psychological problem of modern man, Mr. Wright not only gives it greater dignity but he makes clear the real meaning of the Negro problem. This same perception of the problem of the Negro was suggested in Sterling Brown's essay entitled, "Count Us In" in *What the Negro Wants.* Undoubtedly, because of his experiences as a Negro, DuBois summed up the moral isolation of the modern man in *The Souls of Black Folks,* where he writes poetically: "Herein lies the tragedy of the age: not that men are poor—all men know something of poverty; not that men are wicked—who are good? Not that men are ignorant—what is truth? Nay, but that men know so little of men."

From the standpoint of volume of factual data alone, this study of the social or, one might say, the moral isolation of the Negro in modern urban civilization is an outstanding contribution to the literature on the Negro. Because of a fortunate circumstance the authors came into possession of an unprecedented amount of materials, including monographs, which were collected and written up as a part of a project of the Work Projects Administration. Over a period of four years, scores of field workers and twenty research students in specialized fields worked under the direction of Mr. Cayton and Professor W. Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago. Moreover, the Julius Rosenwald Fund made it possible for the research students to prepare monographs on various phases of Negro life. Then, too, the authors were able to draw upon studies of the Chicago community published by the University of Chicago.

Describes Negro Life

With this vast accumulation of research materials in their hands, the authors set themselves the task of presenting a descriptive analysis of practically every phase of Negro life in Chicago. The presentation is divided into three parts following an introduction. The introduction shows the growth of Negro population in its relation to the history of Chicago and, what is more important, it shows how the growth of the Negro community has fitted into the general

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[1] *Black Metropolis, A Study of Negro Life in a Northern City.* By St. Clair Drake and Horace R. Cayton. With an introduction by Richard Wright. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1945. 809 pp. $5.00.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

CLEVELAND CAMPAIGNERS—*Members of the* 1945 *NAACP membership campaign committee of the Cleveland branch are pictured here. Left to right they are: seated, Miss Ardelia Bradley, Mrs. Dilworth Lupton, Mrs. William T. McKnight, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Mrs. Lillie Gorman, Mrs. Hazel Symmon and Mrs. Lillian Rucher; and standing, Mrs. Clayborne George, Mrs. Francis Bolden, Mrs. Lillie Mason, Leroy Bradshaw, Alonzo Scott, Atty. Myron Hoff, Mrs. Leroy Cooper, Harold Coleman, Mrs. Elsie Hamilton, Miss Fedelma Boyd, Atty. Ermer L. Watson and George Thompson. All of these persons reported* 50 *or more members during the campaign.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

SHARP PROTEST ISSUED: The national office of the NAACP issued a sharp protest against "the slaughter of Indonesian and Palestinian youths" by British troops to Prime Minister Clement Atlee during the latter's recent visit to this country.

The NAACP wire stated: "American citizens are perplexed at the contradiction between your statement to the Congress that the British government is working for the interests of the common man everywhere and 'to bring home to all people before it is too late that our civilization can only survive by the acceptance and practice in international relations and in our national life of the Christian principle we are members one of another' while at the same time British troops bomb, strafe, and otherwise slaughter Indonesians and Palestinian youths. Your government, Mr. Atlee, has sent you to America to ask for a multi-billion dollar loan to the United Kingdom. We ask this blunt question which we have a right to ask because that money, if loaned to your country, will come from the pockets of all Americans, white and Negro, Jews and Gentile. The question we ask is how much of the multi-billion dollar loan, if made, will be used to perpetuate empire and to suppress by force of arms or otherwise the legitimate demands of colonial people that they too share in the fruits of victory which Allied arms have won. All Americans admire the sturdy and courageous fight your country made to prevent totalitarian governments from imposing their will upon the world. But that victory will have been lost if Allied nations perpetuate upon dependent peoples the same slavery Germany and Japan would have imposed. It is all the more inconceivable that a Labor government should be a party to the perpetuation of human slavery. We beg of you to be worthy of the confidence and assistance you have come to America to ask."

WORLD YOUTH ORGANIZE: Two colored delegates from the United States were among the eight from America placed on the Council of the newly organized World Federation of Democratic Youth formed in London in November at the close of the 12-day meeting of youth delegates from 63 nations. Gloster Current of the NAACP and Esther Cooper of the Southern Negro Youth Congress are the Negro Council members. Current, executive secretary of the Detroit branch of the NAACP, returned to this country board the Liberty Ship, Stephen Smith early in December.

EMPLOYMENT

AID FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS: Stating that it is "imperative that domestic workers be protected," Walter White, NAACP secretary urged Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York last month to recommend to the 1946 legislature passage of a bill which would give domestic workers the benefit of workmen's compensation.

TO OPPOSE WAGE RECOVERY MEASURE: Declaring that enactment of legislation to require a person to sue within a year for wages or damages arising under Federal laws or be debarred of their rights "would threaten the wage standards of thousands of Negroes and take away the civil remedies of many other Negro citizens seeking to exercise their civil rights," Leslie Perry of the NAACP Washington Bureau served notice on the Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam Rayburn (D. Texas) that the measure will be opposed by the NAACP.

ASK FAIR PLAY IN TRANSIT JOBS: With the seizure of the Capital Transit company by the office of Defense Transportation under orders of President Truman, the NAACP has urged that the ODT proceed to employ persons without regard to race or color.

The FEPC found that the Capital Transit company which operates the buses and trolley cars in the nation's capital had announced a policy of non-discrimination in its employment policies, but in practice did not follow this policy. Despite the FEPC hearings the company has continued to maintain a lily-white policy so far as trolleys

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and bus operators is concerned. The NAACP telegram to President Truman stated: "Your seizure of Capital Transit system makes possible and necessary following out of stated policy of company and union before hearing held by Committee on Fair Employment practice of hiring of all persons qualified regardless of race, creed or color. We urge you direct Office of Defense Transportation put into immediate practice stated policy by hiring qualified Negroes."

Authority to enforce a policy of non-discrimination in jobs in the Capital Transit company "rests directly and exclusively in your hands during the period of government seizure," the NAACP told President Truman in a subsequent telegram, backing up the one of a week earlier.

AGAINST RETURN OF USES TO STATES: In a telegram to President Truman the NAACP has urged that the chief executive veto the legislation passed by Congress directing the return of the United States Employment Service (USES) to the states. The telegram follows: "Senate passed legislation on November 20 returning United States Employment Service to states. In accordance with your recommendations to Congress on September 6, 1945, National Association for Advancement of Colored People strongly urges your veto of Congress action. Under state control Negroes and other minority groups all over the country were denied employment and training opportunities. Even in wartime emergency state practices were reflected in USES referrals but in most part corrected. Veto power must be exercised."

AIRLINES POLLED ON JOBS: Through a poll which it is conducting of all domestic airlines in their employment policies, the NAACP is seeking jobs for Negro pilots and ground crew members now being released by the Army Air Forces. Pointing out that many Negro men had served in aircraft maintenance units and had serviced four engined bombers in some areas, Walter White, who signed the letter of inquiry, wrote in part: "One of the questions most frequently and anxiously asked me by Negro fliers and ground crew members on my trips as a war correspondent to Europe and the Pacific was whether an opportunity to use their training and experience would be given them by commercial airlines after the war."

LEGISLATION

LEGAL STAFF INCREASED: The legal staff of the NAACP was recently increased to four full-time lawyers to facilitate caring for the needs of veterans and increased activity in housing and employment problems. In addition, the staff will handle cases involving educational inequalities, teachers' salaries and the usual criminal cases. The new additions to the legal staff are: Franklin Williams, a veteran of World War II,

Rev. A. R. Parks (See "Story of the Month")

who will handle cases dealing with members of the armed services, courts-martial cases, blue discharges, etc.; and Miss Marion Perry, who will handle housing and employment cases. Other members of the set-up are Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel; Robert L. Carter, assistant counsel, also a veteran of World War II, and Miss Constance Booker, part-time legal clerk.

TO APPEAL ICC RULING: NAACP lawyers will file exceptions to the report of an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner who found that the Southern Railway had not shown prejudice or any violation of the ICC Act in denying dining car service to Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta. Dr. Mays filed suit in May, 1945, against the Southern alleging discrimination on account of color in their refusal to serve him on the company's diner. A hearing was held on July 19 before an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner in Washington, D. C. Briefs were filed on September 20 supporting his claim of discriminatory treatment by the railroad. The exceptions filed by the NAACP will be in the nature of an appeal to the entire Interstate Commerce Commission.

TO PRESS FOR HR RULE AMENDMENT: Legislation to amend the rules of the House of Representatives so as to substantially lower the number of signatures required to bring a bill up on a discharge petition is being sought by the Washington Bureau NAACP, Leslie Perry announced recently. Currently 218 Congressmen, a majority of the House membership, must sign a petition but recently Congressman Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.) introduced House Resolution 353 which would lower the requirement to 100. A change of the House rules along the line of the Neely measure, the NAACP said, would make it possible to get a vote on the FEPC bill, which, according to informal polls, has 147 signatures and the anti-lynching bill which has 118.

Perry points out that prior to 1935, when the present 218 rule was adopted it was only necessary to secure 145 signatures or one-third of the House membership, to pry a bill loose from a committee. He declared that a further change in the rules is imperative "because it is increasingly apparent that the present requirement only serves to frustrate the plain will of the people."

SEGREGATION

TRANSPORTATION TEST CASE: A clear case to test the Jim Crow travel laws of southern states which segregate interstate passengers on interstate carriers has at last come up before the United States Supreme Court. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone on November 19, signed an order allowing the appeal of Irene Morgan from the judgement of the Supreme Court of Virginia affirming her convicion of violation of the Jim Crow transportation statute of Virginia. The case came up on direct appeal instead of petition for writ of certiorari because the appeal challenged the constitutionality of the statute in Virginia.

Irene Morgan, on July 16, 1944, was a passenger on a Greyhound bus from Gloster County, Virginia, to Baltimore, Md. When the bus arrived in Saluda, Va., she was requested to move back to the rear of the bus. She was arrested and charged with violation of the Virginia statute requiring segregation of passengers, and on October 18, 1944 was convicted and fined $10. Her case was promptly appealed to the Supreme Court of Virginia on a writ of error, and on June 6, 1945, her conviction was affirmed by that court which held that the Virginia Statute was constitutional and applied to interstate as well as local passengers. A motion for rehearing was promplty filed and was denied by the Supreme Court in September, 1945.

The United States Supreme Court, in the case of Hall vs. DeCuir, in 1877, held that the local statute in Louisiana prohibiting segregation of passengers did not apply to interstate passengers. The only other cases to reach the highest court since that time have been cases on the question of the equality of provisions for segregation of passengers. The Irene Morgan case is the first which clearly challenges the validity of segregation statutes as applied to passengers in interstate commerce and on interstate carriers. NAACP lawyers representing Miss Morgan are Judge William H. Hastie, chairman of the national legal committee, Leon A. Ransom and Spotswood W. Robinson, III, members of the national legal committee, and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel. The case has the full cooperation of both the state Conference of Branches of Virginia and the national office of the NAACP.

ARMY AND NAVY

INVESTIGATION PROMISED: Acting Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan has promised

that an investigation of the reported segregation of Negro personnel and their visitors on visiting days at the Naval Training Center at Bainbridge, Md., will be made and "appropriate action taken." Sullivan's statement followed a letter from the NAACP setting forth conditions at the Naval Training Center and urging a probe of the reported Jim Crow arrangements. In his reply to the NAACP, the Navy executive said, "The Department is anxious to prevent discrimination against any of its personnel."

JIM CROW IN GEORGIA: In violation of War Department order No. 97, the commanding officer at Fort Benning, Ga., has allowed rigid jim crow practices against Negro soldiers it was charged recently by the NAACP in a letter to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The NAACP letter charged that Negro soldiers "have been bodily thrown out of the camp cafeteria," and that they may only purchase ice cream to take out in the soda shop.

Charges made by the NAACP are: 1) Negro soldiers are barred from using the main post theatre which is a modern, air conditioned building seating 1,500 persons, a small 400 seat auditorium on a segregated basis is the only place they can use for viewing motion pictures; theatre No. 3, which seats nearly 1,100 persons is entirely closed to them. 2) The only service club available to the 3,000 Negro troops is a small building inconveniently located in the woods. After a two-year delay cafeteria facilities were finally obtained a year ago. These facilities were in operation for one month when the PX which obtain control of service club sales on food and drinks closed it. As the PX does not serve Negro soldiers, soft drinks have been available to these men only through machines. 3) Negro soldiers are not allowed to ride in the camp's all-white bus system and Negro officers have been forcibly ejected from them. The bus system set up for Negroes uses a different route from the regular bus line, and, while white buses run every twenty minutes, Negro buses are not able to keep even an hourly schedule. They may not use the main bus station. 4) In post headquarters there are separate sanitary facilities for Negroes and whites.

The NAACP requested an immediate investigation and a correction of the conditions. A protest was sent simultaneonsly to President Truman.

SEEKS HONORABLE DISCHARGE: The NAACP has been requested by Daniel Joseph Hardy, former seaman first class, United States Navy Reserve of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was discharged from the Navy as "undesirable" on February 9, 1944, to represent him before the Secretary of Navy's Discharge Review Board.

Hardy, having served in the Navy for one year, five months and 26 days, was requested by Lt. Chaney, his commanding officer, to offer suggestions for the betterment

Frank Alsup (See "Story of the Month")

of the men in his outfit. He suggested to the lieutenant that more attention be paid to discriminatory practices exhibited against Negro seamen stationed at Vallejo, Calif. On the following day, while on liberty in Vallejo, Hardy was summoned back to the company and thrown into the brig and summarily dismissed from the service as being "undesirable," first because the officer stated that he had a threatening attitude toward those who are his immediate superiors and that he exhibited a bad influence on the morale of his associates because he was "spreading propaganda prejudicial to the Naval Service and stirring up racial prejudices."

Hardy was represented before the Secretary of Navy's Discharge Review Board by Jesse O. Dedmond, Jr., secretary of Veterans' Affairs of the NAACP in an attempt to get his charge changed from "undesirable" to "honorable."

WANTS GUAM "RIOT" CASES REOPENED: A request that the Navy Department reopen the case in which 45 Negro Navy men were convicted following a "riot" in December, 1944, has been made by Walter White, NAACP Secretary, who was present in Guam when the men were tried, and who acted as defense counsel at the invitation of the island commander. White's letter asked not only for a reopening of the case, but for permission for NAACP counsel to examine all pertinent records.

It has been the contention of the NAACP that the court-martial on Guam failed to take into consideration the long series of attacks which had been made on Negro personnel by white Marines and others and the failure of white officers in charge of the Negro unit to take any steps to protect their men. These circumstances created such a feeling of desperation among the Negroes that they broke into a supply depot to secure weapons and ammunition with which to defend themselves.

The NAACP contends that the court-martial concerned itself solely with the incidents of December 24, and 26, 1944, and, like so many military courts, adhered strictly to the incidents at hand and the particular violation of regulations charged, with no attention to the factors of prejudice, unfairness and color discrimination known to exist. The NAACP letter also cited the very light sentences given to white men convicted of crime on Guam in contrast to the sentences imposed on Negroes.

HOUSING

PROTEST PLANNED DISCRIMINATION: A vigorous protest has been filed by the NAACP branch of the Oranges against the recommendations proposed by the city planning board of East Orange. It has been reported to the branch that in "the most vicious manner imaginable," Scott Bagby, representing Harland Bartholomew and Associates, makers of the master plan, has designated every neighborhood inhabited by Negroes as a blighted zone. Moreover, according to the report, it is proposed that these so-called blighted areas be condemned by the city of East Orange and garden apartments be erected in these areas to be rented to Caucasions only for from $75 to $80 a month, thereby eliminating every one in the lower salary groups and also eliminating the intermingling of races.

Activities of the planning board were exposed at the Town Meeting held last October at the East Orange high school. The NAACP immediately sent David Nicholas, Drs. U. Campbell, E. B. Simmons and Theodore Inge, all residents of East Orange to interview Charles Huitt, chairman of the planning board and Scott Bagby. The committee was shown maps with the so-called blighted areas outlined. Attention was called by the committee to the fact that these were the wards in which a great many Negroes owned their own homes and that if these homes were condemned they would have no place to live in East Orange. They were informed by the city engineers that "perhaps an area would be set aside in the seection bounded by Grove Street, Main Street and Central Avenue, in the easterly section of the city if federal funds are available."

Dr. Simmons, president of the branch, in a summary of the committee's report, declared that if the plan is carried out the city of East Orange would be inhabited in sections according to classes, wealthy, native-born, middle-class native-born, and foreign born and that Negroes would be shunted off in areas allotted to them. He characterized the scheme as a plot to destroy the Negro population of the city, and urged each member of the Association to work diligently to avert the imposition of such a scheme upon Negroes, foreign born and members of low-salaried groups.

WANT VOICE AT SLUM HEARINGS: The Cincinnati branch addressed a letter recently to the State Commission on Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment requesting the privilege of appearing at its public hearings. The letter addressed to Senator Laurence Kane of Hamilton County, as chairman of the commission, stated that Negro citizens suffer the ill effects of housing more than any other group, and that the racial factor in housing should be given full and positive consideration. The request was made by Theodore M. Berry, president of the branch and chairman of the State NAACP Legislative committee. Public hearings were started by the commission in Columbus November 8.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN 1946: Cincinnati, Ohio will be host to the 1946 annual conference of the 850 branches and youth councils of the NAACP, it was decided last November. The national board of directors received an invitation from Theodore Berry, president of the Cincinnati branch, and promptly voted to accept. Cincinnati had been voted the conference by the delegates in Chicago in 1944, but the wartime ban on conventions forced the cancellation of the gathering in 1945.

HONOLULU CONTRIBUTES: A contribution of $100 to the NAACP toward the Wendell Willkie Memorial building was received recently from the Interracial club of Pearl Harbor in Honolulu. Organized three months ago with the avowed purpose of fighting discrimination, segregation and their attendant evils, the club is headed by: Fleming R. Waller, president; Frank L. Binns Jr., secretary; and Charles T. Mackey, treasurer.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS: Sigma Gamma Rho sorority has become the newest life member of the NAACP. Mrs. Hattie M. Redford, grand tamiochus of Indianapolis, paid the final installment on the organization's $500 life membership recently.

Another new life member is Ike Smalls of Des Moines, Iowa, president of the Iowa State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, who recently sent his check for $400 for the balance due.

NEA Discusses Negro Problems

The Joint Committee of the American Teachers Association and the National Education Association, one of the seven permanent joint committees of the NEA, closed its two-day annual meeting at the NEA headquarters in Washington, D. C., recently. Subcommittees on treatment of the Negro in texttbook materials, the Negro in radio and films, federal aid to education and intercultural education made reports and submitted proposals for further plans.

What the Branches Are Doing

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—A joint agreement between organized labor and management at the Labor Management Conference then in session in Washington to accept and utilize "all of our labor supply without regard to race or creed" was advocated by the D. C. branch of the NAACP at a membership meeting held recently at the John Wesley A.M.E.Z. church.

The branch has also endorsed the proposed Housing Bill for the District of Columbia, S.1426, known as the McCarran-Burton-Capper bill, "subject to further hearings and amendments."

At the recent election of officers, Atty. George E. C. Hayes, a member of the D.C. Board of Education, was re-elected to serve a second term as president. Other officers elected were: William H. Hastie, vice president; Mrs. Theresa Russell, honorary vice president; Thomas E. Frazier, treasurer, and Gertrude B. Stone, secretary. Members of the executive committee to serve the 1946 term are: Joseph C. Albright, Herman Bransom, Marcus Cohn, Dr. Paul Cornelly, Eugene Davidson, Joseph H. B. Evans, Roy Garvin, James Harris, E. B. Henderson, Charles S. Hill, Elmer Lancaster, Wilfred Leland, Bertha Lomack, A. L. Lindsay, Rev. Jerry Moore, Pauline E. Myers, Leon A. Ransom, George H. Rycraw, the Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, G. Howland Shaw and Franklin Thorne.

ILLINOIS—Much of the overwhelming success of the Chicago branch's 1945 membership campaign is attributed to its organization into 50 divisions, including city-wide church, insurance, post office and youth divisions. Leaders were: Mr. Roscoe Bayne, Mrs. Bertha Beck, Atty. Oscar C. Brown, Rev. L. F. Byron, Mrs. Mabel Clay, Rev. Clarence Cobbs, Bertel Diagre, Mrs. Leona Dade, Mrs. Effie Foster, Rev. Leroy Green, Miss Ethel Hilliard, Atty. William H. Huff, Mrs. Lucy Jackson, Mrs. Jeannette T. Jones, Rev. T. T. Lovelace, Mrs. Rosa Dixon Lewis, Henry W. McGee, George B. Nesbitt, Dr. Luther S. Peck, Mrs. Pearl Rogers, Rev. J. L. Roberts, Eugene O. Shands, Miss Blanche V. Shaw, Benjamin S. Sherard, Dr. Theodore Sherard, Leon S. Simpson, Mrs. Frederick P. Wall, Alfred Williams Jr., and Ira W. Williams. Assisting Mrs. Lampkin in the Chicago campaign were: Misses Leah I. Brock, membership secretary; Alice D. Johns, campaign secretary; and Mrs. Ruby Holloway, office secretary. Atty. Oscar C. Brown is president of the branch and Eugene O. Shands, executive secretary.

KANSAS—Samuel Ridley was recently elected to head the Newton, Kas., branch of the NAACP for the twenty-second year. Other officers elected were: Elder E. Billops, vice president; D. E. Brown, secretary; Mrs. A. W. Roberson, assistant secretary and Joe Newborn, treasurer.

MICHIGAN—As a sequel to the in-service training institute sponsored during the summer of 1945 by the Detroit branch of which Gloster Current is executive secretary, a housing conference was sponsored early last fall by the branch. Consultants from the NHA, FPHA, City Plan Commission, Real Estate board and community organizations convened at the call of the NAACP to discuss postward housing needs and a pro-

EX-SERVICEMAN SPEAKS AT ANNUAL DINNER—*Sgt. Joseph F. Albright is shown addressing guests at the fourth annual dinner of the Troy, N. Y., NAACP branch. Pictured at the speakers' table with him are the Rev. A. McClean Spaulding of Albany, Frank E. Jenkins, president of the branch, and William M. Gibson, who served as chairman of the affair.*

gram needed in Detroit to secure adequate housing for all people regardless of race, creed or color. The conference attempted to evaluate the war housing program and discussed the "shift in emphasis" required to attain much needed housing in the Detroit area.

MISSOURI—Joplin city officials and a former Congressional representative were recent guests of the Joplin branch NAACP. Mayor Temple of the city and former Congressman Joe Manlove, the guests, were presented as speakers by Mrs. C. W. Cuther, vice president of the branch. The Rev. L. E. Embray, president of the branch, announced his resignation as head of the organization because he is leaving the city. Jeff Harlowe is the branch's membership chairman.

NEW MEXICO — The Albuquerque branch recently concluded a series of round table discussions on the general topic, "Real Democracy in a United America." Conducted in five sessions, one each month, the series ran through the "Roles of the Home, School, Church, Business, Industry and Government." Drawing on the community for outstanding talent from the business and professional field, the meetings garnered the largest attendance that any series of discussions has ever drawn locally. Eighty per cent of the speakers were non-Negro, as was 75 per cent of the audiences.

Hobart L. LaGrone, president of the branch, and Omar O. Blair were recipients of the branch's membership awards for the 1945 campaign. Blair received the prize for the largest number of memberships, 107 memberships and $210 cash; and LaGrone, the prize for the largest amount of money, $270 with 80 memberships.

The Albuquerque branch is waging a militant campaign to help abolish the poll tax, and in its efforts is cooperating closely with members of other minority groups. The branch recently featured the showing of "The Negro Soldier," and "The Birth of the B-20," films which show people of all racial groups producing the tools of victory. The films were shown to racially mixed audiences in two showings. The branch will present the nationally-famous poet and writer, Langston Hughes, on February 7.

NEW YORK—Members of the Troy, N. Y. branch of the NAACP held their fourth annual dinner at the Troy YMCA during the month of November. Guest speaker at the affair was Sgt. Joseph F. Albright of Washington, D. C., author and former Army Air Corps public relations specialist, who made a plea for tolerance and humanity in carrying out the ideals for which World War II was fought. The Rev. A. McClean Spaulding of Albany gave invocation at the dinner meeting. President of the branch is Frank E. Jenkins; and William M. Gibson served as chairman on the annual meeting.

Pride of the Brooklyn branch is pretty, 23-year-old Frances L. Chandler, who is studying commercial design at Pratt Institute on a $1,200 Rosenwald Fellowship, which she won last summer. Extremely active in the organization, she is a staff writer of the Brooklyn branch's column for the NAACP Bulletin. She lives at 520 Quincy street with three brothers and a sister, all of whom are younger than she; but manages to take time out of studies and domestic duties at home to engage in a number of civic activities, the most absorbing of which is her work with the NAACP.

INSURANCE EXECUTIVE

George A. Beavers, Jr., who was recently elected chairman of the board of directors of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, largest Negro business on the West Coast.

Members of the LeRoy, N. Y. branch recently asked the local chapter of the D. A. R. to join them in publicly protesting the discriminatory action of the national organization in barring Hazel Scott, concert pianist, from Constitution Hall. The letter, signed by the Rev. J. Stanley, Ormsby, vice president, stated in part: "The Leroy branch NAACP joins with all democratic thinking people in a nation-wide protest against the unjust barring of Miss Hazel Scott. . . . Inasmuch as Constitution Hall is tax exempt, it is a public institution; therefore, we make this protest. . . . We are wondering if you believe strong enough in the applied principles of our democracy to file a formal protest resolution to be sent to the national D.A.R. . . . We would like to take this opportunity to invite the members of the local D.A.R. to be with us at our meeting . . . at the Leroy House."

A letter signed by the regent of the LeRoy chaper stated, "I am enclosing a resolution, which was already prepared before we received your letter, this morning, and which was passed at our Chapter meeting this afternoon, which explains our stand on the question." The resolution: "Resolved that Te-car-na-wun-na N.S.D.A.R. regrets the recent action taken by the National Board in regard to renting of Constitution Hall to Negro Artists and Resolved that we urge immediate repeal of the rule forbidding such renting and that one copy of this resolution be mailed to the President General, one to the Recording Secretary General and one to our State Regent."

NORTH CAROLINA—The Polk County, N. C. branch celebrated its first anniversary recently at Tyron, N. C. T. V. Mangum, state president of the North Carolina Conference of Branches and president of the Statesville branch was the principal speaker. Speaking on the subject, "Opposition to Negro Progress," he emphasized the value of working and pulling toward one common good and toward a successful end by using the NAACP as a common weapon. Among the visitors present at the meeting was Mrs. L. B. Michael, state organizer of the North Carolina Conference of Branches. President L. W. Thompson presided at the celebration, and was assisted by the Rev. C. R. White, pastor of the St. Luke C.M.E. church and vice president of the Polk County Branch.

OHIO—The Cincinnati branch through its president, Atty. Theodore M. Berry, has sent a request to the newly appointed regional supervisor of the Veterans' Administration for employment of qualified Negro personnel in policy-executing and administrative positions in Ohio.

PENSYLVANIA — Recently the Philadelphia Transportation company was urged by the Philadelphia branch of the NAACP to provide more adequate transportation service for the thousands of passengers who ride route No. 40. Pointing to the overcrowded and grossly inadequate services, Charles A. Shorter, executive secretary of the local NAACP that "not only is this overcrowded condition the cause of continuous annoyance and poor service, but is the cause of much friction on the cars."

In a conference with Yellow Cab officials, Dr. John K. Rice, president of the North Philadelphia Civic League, Arthur H. Fauset, president of the United People's Action Committee and Charles A. Shorter, executive secretary of the Philadelphia branch NAACP were recently assured that the hiring policy of Yellow Cab with respect to Negro cab drivers is a permanent measure. They were told that drivers will be hired according to need and based on applicants' qualifications; that dismissals will be made according to seniority and without regard to color, race or religion or applicant.

TEXAS—The annual meeting and election of officers of the Dallas branch was held December 11 at Bethel A.M.E. church. Mrs. Daisy E. Lmpkin, National Field Secretary, will conduct a membership campaign in Dallas during the last week in January through the first two weeks in February.

VIRGINIA—The Fairfax County branch, headed by the Rev. Milton Sheppard is con-

ducting a vigorous campaign to encourage citizens to exercise their franchise. Units of Ten have been organized through the country under the Rev. Mr. Sheppard's direction. Purpose of the Units of Ten is to see that every Negro citizen eligible to vote exercises his privilege. By the first week in December, more than 300 persons were registered in the Units of Ten. All members of the units pledge themselves pay their poll taxes and vote.

WEST VIRGINIA—A well-attended interracial dinner, held in the Morgantown hotel, marked the recent annual meeting of the Monongahela County, W. Va., branch. Miss Helen Rose of the University of West Virginia School of Music sang several selections and was accompanied by Mrs. Virginia McWhorter, also of the university's faculty. Miss Ella J. Baker, National Director of Branchs, was guest speaker. The Monongahela County branch has a membership of over 400 members and is making an outstanding demonstration of interracial cooperation and democracy in action.

Place Like Home

(*Continued from page* 11)

clusive. It must never become a "whites only" or a "rich only" or a "Jews only" or a "Catholics only" or any other "only" thing whatever. So gifts are welcomed from everywhere and from any one—from the clerk in the corner drugstore, from the girl in the Five and Ten, from the boy who delivers the daily paper, and from the March of Dimes of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. It is not like giving purely for sentiment. Gifts can be measured in terms of service and accomplishment. They can be measured in the stride of that boy who a year ago walked with crutches; in the rounded arms and lithe back of that girl who lay for eight months encased in plaster.

"In nothing," Mr. Abrams said, quoting from a plaque over the doorway of the Home, "do men approach so nearly to the gods as in giving health to children." And I am sure he was thinking of fullness of spirit, too, as health.

When we were at the door again, the nurse in the lobby hoped that we'd come back some day. I hoped so too. I'd like to go back some homecoming Mother's Day. They tell me that it is more *home* than ever then.

School Celebrates Anniversary

The Paul Laurence Dunbar high school of Washington, D. C., one of the oldest public high schools for Negroes in the country, celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary during the month of November, 1945. Founded in 1870, the institution was originally called simply the "High School." In 1891 the institution was moved to its new location on M street and called the "M Street High School." The present building was erected in 1916.

'On the Beam' With Youth Councils

WILBERFORCE, OHIO—The historic Wilberforce (Ohio) campus was the scene of the first post-war Youth Conference of the the NAACP, held December 27. Keynoter of the seventh annual get-together of Youth Council members was Wilberforce's President Charles H. Wesley, who addressed the more than 200 young people who attended the meeting. Delegates also heard William T. McKnight 2nd, former regional director of the Cleveland FEPC, who outlined the employment picture for young people. Gloster Current, NAACP delegate to the recent World Youth Conference in London and executive secretary of the Detroit branch was also on hand to give a report on the British youth confab as one of the most brilliant features of the program. Representatives from many of the Association's 288 youth organizations were present. Theme of the meet was "Youth and the Atomic Age."

FORT VALLEY, GA.—Members of the Fort Valley State College youth council of the NAACP recently elected the following officers for 1945-46; Inetta Colvin, president; Van S. Bird, vice president; Missouri Smith, secretary; Ethel Dillard, assistant secretary; Ruth Shipp, treasurer; Charles Amos, business manager. Dr. William M. Boyd is faculty advisor to the group. During its membership campaign launched early in the fall, nearly 100 freshmen were enrolled as new members. Two chapel programs of the group recently dealt with the subject, "The Role of the NAACP in the Post-war Era," and the question, "Should the Negro Integrate Himslef Into American Life."

Luetta Colvin and Mary Ford were delegates to the George State Conference of branches of the NAACP during November, when Miss Colvin was elected vice president of the state youth conference; and their advisor, Dr. Boyd was retained as second vice-president of the state NAACP conference.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—The Cedar Rapids Youth Council, organized in December, 1944, is working hard to attain its goal of 75 members. The Council meets twice monthly in the Jane Boyd Community House, but during summer months held meetings in various parks of the city. Mrs. Viola Gibson is senior advisor of the group, whose officers are Eloyse McLeroy, president, and Effie Jean Gibson, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Forty-one members of the recently formed NAACP Youth Council of Sharon Hill, Pa., recently applied to the national board of directors for a charter. The council, one of nine now operating under the auspices of the Philadelphia branch was organized through Area 9 of which Mrs. Mamie Brown is area leader. Council officers are: Leon Carter, president; Lawrence Waters, vice president; Rosalie Barton, secretary; Edward Holloway, financial secretary; Grace Waters, treasurer and Mrs. Castella Wigington, adviser.

Fifty-five members of the Forrest K. Satterfield Youth Council NAACP composed of

"ON THE BALL" *is the word for this group of youthful NAACP members, who comprise the executive committee of the Youth Council of the Plainfield, New Jersey, branch. Shown seated, left to right, are: Eleanor Perry, vice president, on leave to college; Brydie L. Bruner, corresponding secretary; Margaret Lambert, treasurer; Jean Quarterman, chairman of Civil Rights committee; Anna Holston, assistant secretary. Standing are, left to right: Roy Gilmore, co-senior advisor; David Artis, vice president pro tem; William Raines, co-senior advisor; Fulton Hines, president (on leave to the Army). Other members of the group not shown here include: Robert Pittard, president pro tem; Audrey Cruse, Ralph Bailey, Blanche Evans, Elynore Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brooks, Herman Haley, David Turner (on leave to the Army) and Marilyn James.*

youth members residing in the southwest section of the city recently applied for a charter. Officers are: Pauline Mason, president; Melvin Lloyd, vice president; Margaret Tillery, secretary and Raymond Atkins, treasurer.

All of the Councils of the city took active part in the Philadelphia Youth Conference which was held at Mercantile hall December 26, 27 and 28. More than 500 youth members joined the Philadelphia branch during 1945 and the purpose of the Conference was to coordinate activities of these members through the development of a city-wide program with a full-time youth director. Overall theme of the conference was "Youth Discovering Itself." The planning committee, headed by Gwendolyn Roundtree, president of the North Philadelphia Youth Council, was composed of representatives of all of the NAACP Youth Councils in the city, and an adult advisory committee. Included in this committee were these adults: Dr. Tanner Dickroy, Miss Marjorie Penney, Mrs. Candace Daisey, Arthur T. Lee, Magistrate Joseph E. Rainey, Miss Phyllis Graham and Mrs. Castella Wigington; and youth members: Paulina Mason, Channie Wilson, Ralph Johnson, Beatrice Wooding, William A. Clay Jr., Doris M. Pride, Elizabeth Campbell and Edward Holloway.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The local Youth Council, in cooperation with the senior branch, recently launched a campaign to increase the participation of Negroes in the general election. Though William Anderson, the 19-year-old president of the council, was framed on a charge of disorderly conduct, abused in jail and sentenced to 30 days in prison, the project was successful.

DETROIT, MICH.—The Youth Council of the Motor City is credited with breaking all records by bringing more than 2,000 young people into the ranks of the NAACP over a period of four years.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—When the Recreation Commission of Cincinnati tried to exclude Negroes from the recreational project at the Sands school and limit them to a segregated use of the building for only one Saturday night a month, the Youth Council took the matter up with the authorities on the local project. They carried their case to the Recreation Commission and then to the board of education. The fight was won through discovery of a law prohibiting discrimination in Cincinnati's schools, and all restrictions were lowered.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—The case of a high school graduate who was brutally beaten by a policeman off duty and then arrested for disorderly conduct, was taken up by the local Youth Council. The organization first obtained the young woman's freedom, then prosecuted the officer who was suspended for 10 days.

Share Your Crisis With A Friend

NEW GOLDEN STATE HEAD

Following the death last November 14, of Founder-President William Nickerson, Jr., Norman O. Houston was elected president and comptroller of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company in Los Angeles.

Book Reviews

FOR YOUNGER READERS

Call Me Charley. **By Jesse Jackson; pictures by Doris Spiegel. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1945. XXI+156 pp. $2.00.**

Two is a Team. **By Lorraine and Jerrold Beim; pictures by Ernest Crichlow. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1945. $1.75.**

Stories for Little Tots: Revised. **By Evangeline Harris Merriweather. Terre Haute, Indiana: Family Publishing Company, Inc., 1944. 153 pp. $1.00.**

Melindy's Medal. **By Georgene Faulkner and John Becker; illustrated by Elton C. Fox. New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1945. X+172 pp. $2.00.**

Without apology we wish it had been possible to review these books before Christmas; they would have made excellent gifts from some conscientious parents or adults to some very grateful youngsters.

Parents and adults who go in for "progressive" education and who deplore the perpetuation of such classic stereotypes as "Little Black Sambo" and the more recent and popular "Tobe," will particularly appreciate the job that has been done in "Call Me Charley" and "Two is a Team."

Jesse Jackson, a young Columbus, Ohio, Negro writes very much from personal experience in his account of Charles "Charley" Moss, the young Negro newsboy whose experiences in an all-white neighborhood and all-white school run the gamut from normal school boyish friendship and adventure to pathos and near-tragedy. Charley and his white friend, Tom Hamilton, learn together that it is not the racial differences that count but the ways in which young Americans can prove their similarities and work together. Dramatic high point of the story comes when Charley and Tom "fall out" over some trifling matter and Charley decides to quit school rather than face his former classmates without his white friend on his side. Tom's mother helps to save the day by pointing out that Negroes served in the war of 1812 and thereby getting a part for Charley in the school play. This story of the ups and downs, the adventures and experiences of the Negro boy and his white friend is forcefully and excitingly written and should not only hold the young reader's attention but make him wish for more juvenile novels like "Call Me Charley."

The foregoing book is for the young reader from about ten to 14 years of age. "Two is a Team" is for a younger reader—three to eight years of age. Ted and Paul, the youthful "team" of this book, are friends. They play together after school and visit in each other's homes. Although Ted is a little brown Negro boy and Paul, a pink-cheeked little white lad, they soon realize that they have

much in common. They are the same size, the same age and they like to play together. One day they decide to make a coaster together; but Ted thinks his way is best and Paul thinks his system is best. They disagree and each works alone on his coaster. Then they race to see whose is best. On the steep hill down which they race they go so fast that they fail to see all the people in their path—until it is too late. From their experience, they learn that their coaster might have been a better one if they had made it together. When they work together, they solve their difficulties. Typographically, "Two Is a Team" is as well done as the text. The story is printed in 24-point type and beautifully illustrated by Ernest Crichlow, a young Negro artist whose paintings have been shown at

the Downtown Galleries and the American Contemporary Artists Gallery in New York as well as in many museums and exhibitions of modern art. This is the first book he has illustrated.

Elton Fax, a young Brooklyn artist, whose work has gained nation-wide scope, did the illustrations for "Melindy's Medal," the collaborative effort of Georgene Faulkner and John Becker. Boys and girls, ten to 14 (if the latter are not too super-sophisticated) will enjoy this account of a little Negro girl who displays unusual bravery and level-headedness during a school fire. Negro boys and girls will like Melindy because she is no little barefoot pickaninny with a handkerchief-headed grandmother. She lives in an attractive apartment in the Bethune Building of the Federal Housing Project for Negroes in Boston; and her grandmother is an intelligent old lady who cooks wonderful things to eat and tells exciting and absorbing stories. Her best stories are of the three medals which belong to Melindy's family, the one her great-grandfather won in the Civil War, and the one that her father won in World War I. Melindy's chief source of worry was that being a girl, she could not win a medal "for bravery in the field of honor." However, in spite of her sex (or maybe because of it) she adds another medal to the family's collection; and the account of how she did it makes a story that will be of interset to any child—white or black.

Evangeline Harris Merriweather's primer-type book, "Stories for Little Tots," is an excellent little volume for children of three to ten years. In simple phrases that children will enjoy reading to themselves, she presents thrilling and interesting accounts of the lives of such historically-famous Negroes as Crispus Attucks, Phyllis Wheatley, Benjamin Bannecker, Paul Cuffee, Primus (Prince) Hall, Frederick Douglas, Harriet Tubman, Jan Matzeliger, Booker T. Washington, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Matthew Henson, George Washington Carver and Roland Hayes. Because of the unobstrusive way in which many little-known (to small-fry) facts are told, Mrs. Merriweather's "Stories for Little Tots" would also be an apt choice for use in school set-ups where an intercultural education program is being attempted.

Increasing attention is being paid to juvenile books and with some of the better-known publishers offering lucrative awards for books dealing with more realistic treatment of aspects of contemporary youth life and problems, forthcoming inventories of children's and young people's books ought to offer some provocative and, even, distinguished material for younger readers.

THELMA THURSTON GORHAM

PERTINENT PAMPHLET

Jobs and the Negro

Improved employment compensation during the reconversion period, full employment (meaning, 56,000,000 jobs) after reconversion and stronger fair employment practice measures are imperative to prevent disastrous unemployment among Negroes, Herbert R. Northrup declares in "Will Negroes Get Jobs Now?", a 32-page pamphlet published recently by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., of New York.

Dr. Northrup, a visiting lecturer in economics at New York University and author of the book, "Organized Labor and the Negro," predicts a minimum of six million unemployed during the reconversion, "of whom one million will probably be Negroes." Negro workers

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made substantial gains during World War II both in quantity and quality of jobs held, he points out, but they came nowhere near reaching their goal of economic equality. Therefore, their gains may be practically wiped out during the era of reconversion.

Study of Negro

(*Continued from Page* 16)

growth of the city. In the five chapters comprising the first part, the authors provide a social history of the Negro in Chicago over the past hundred years. We see Chicago as the city of refuge for the freedmen and runaway slaves; and we get a glimpse of the post-Civil War Negro community. The oft-told story of the Great Migration during and following the first World War is told with all the drama and consequence that accompanied it. There is a chapter given to the riot in 1919 and an excellent summary analysis of what happened to the Negro between the two World Wars.

In the second part, comprising eight chapters, the authors come to the heart of the problem of the Negro in the northern city. There is, first, a chapter devoted to the nature of the color-line in Chicago. In spite of the color-line, "the Negro masses are not deprived of an education and are actually encouraged to vote." But the color-line in Chicago differs in a more fundamental respect from the color-line in the South. It is not static; "it bends and buckles and sometimes breaks. This process results in tension: but the very existence of the tension—and even of the violence that sometimes results—is evidence of democracy at work." Then follows a chapter on the crossing of the color-line. In this chapter the reader will find a frank and realistic discussion of sex in race relations and the best existing analysis of the problems of intermarriage. The phenomenon of "passing" is also discussed in this chapter. There follows a chapter on the development of the "Black Ghetto" with figures and maps to document its poverty, poor health, and social disorganization. This chapter contains a fundamental analysis of the economic and social forces behind the attempts to restrict Negroes to certain areas by means of covenants.

Black Men's Ceiling

The chapter dealing with the job ceiling, which restricts Negroes to the least desirable jobs, presents an analysis of the Negro's economic position before and during the depression years. Then comes a chapter on the shifting color-line in which the role of beliefs concerning the Negro, economic interests, and social status are analyzed. As is shown in the following chapter, the job ceiling is constantly being broken because of the necessities of production and the profit motive, these becoming especially effective during periods of crisis. The role of the new unions and political expediency in changing the status of the Negro are discussed in the last two chapters of this section. The chapter on political expediency is especially interesting because it sheds light on a phase of Negro-white relations that has been neglected, on the whole, by students.

The third part of the book is concerned with the social organization and institutions of the Negro community. In the first chapter of this section there is a brief description of the social world of the "Black Belt," which is known to its inhabitants as "Bronzeville." This chapter is followed by one on the influence of Negro newspaper and the church in the Negro community. This chapter is especially interesting and important because it shows, first, the influence of the press on the thinking of the Negro and, secondly, it presents a realistic analysis of the role of the church in the northern city. The chapter on "Negro Business: Myth or Fact," as the title implies, contains a critical analysis of the role of Negro business in relation to the "Negro market" and the larger business structure of the city. Policy or the "numbers" is discussed in the following chapter under the significant title, "Business Under a Cloud." The next five chapters in this section are concerned with the class structure of the Negro community. There is a chapter devoted to the bases of social distinctions such as skin-color, money, and education. A whole chapter is given to the organization and outlook of the upper class. Two chapters are devoted to the lower class; one dealing with sex and family life and the other with the social world of the lower class. A chapter is given to the outlook and aspiration of the middle class and its role in the Negro community. In the last chapter of this section, the authors analyze the well-known phenomenon, "Advancing the Race." The conclusions of the study are stated in a final chapter which constitutes the fourth part.

Contents Evaluated

This will suffice to indicate the contents and scope of the book. Let us turn now to an evaluation of its contents and conclusions and its significance in the present crisis in race relations. Much of the information in this book is not new to those who are acquainted with the literature on the Negro. But never before has such a vast amount of information on the Negro in the city been assembled and analyzed and made available to the reading public. The authors have succeeded very well in distilling from their materials data that were significant and relevant for their mode of presentation. There is some repetition and the mass of data in some instances might repell some readers, but this all adds to the general impact of the book upon the reader.

No one can disagree with the conclusion of the authors that Negro-white relations in the northern city involve "two contradictory

STORY OF THE MONTH

The Cedar Rapids Branch of the NAACP has chalked up two recent victories in its fight against discrimination:

The NAACP filed a writ of mandamus requesting that the City Recreation Committee of this city be compelled to permit Negro citizens to use the municipal Ellis Park swimming pool. The petition was filed after a Negro girl, Mary Lou Parks, 10 years old, was refused use of the pool by Nels J. Lee, custodan. She is the daughter of the Rev. A. R. Parks, who is president of the local branch of the NAACP.

M. F. Fields, Waterloo, Iowa attorney, filed the petition charging that the Recreation Commission had a rule barring Negroes from the pool. Attorney Fields asserted that this rule violated Chapter 602 of the Iowa Code. The NAACP asked that the writ of mandamus direct the Recreation Commission to permit Negro citizens and *all* members of the general public, regardless of race, creed or previous condition of servitude to use and enjoy the pool. It also asked that an injunction restrain the custodian, Lee, or any other persons from preventing Negroes to use the pool. Informed of the action, Otto Ambroz, chairman of the City Playground and Recreation Commission, admitted the Commission had had a rule barring Negroes from the pool since the pool opened in 1939. The rule was rescinded after the Legal Redress Commission of Cedar Rapids branch brought so much pressure to bear on the issue.

Frank Alsup, acted as chairman of this committee and he, with Rev. Parks, was instrumental in pushing the fight to a victorious finish.

Another achievement credited to the Cedar Rapids branch was the closing of a restaurant that refused Negro patronage. A high school girl attending the McKinley High purchased a bottle of soda water at a nearby restaurant and was ordered to the kitchen to drink it. This came to the notice of the branch's Legal Redress Committee. Mr. Alsup and Rev. Parks went to the same restaurant as patrons and were told by the proprietress that colored trade was not accepted. A sign, too, "No Colored," was on display.

The case was taken up by the Legal Redress Committee with the County attorney, Carl Hendrickson, and charges filed against the restaurant. Subsequently, the proprietress went out of business, thus closing the case by stipulation.

principles of social organization: free competition and fixed status." The materials which they present in the book confirm this conclusion; in fact the experience of any Negro in the United States confirms it. This has been the problem which the Negro has faced since Emancipation. During slavery there was no race problem, except where there were free Negroes; but in such places, as in Charleston, S. C., and more especially in New Orleans, the free Negroes constituted what amounted to an intermediate caste.

When the Negro was emancipated, the two contradictory principles of social organization came into existence. Booker T. Washington achieved his fame as an interracial statesman because he provided a formula which *seemed* to reconcile these two contradictory principles of social organization. His formula was acceptable as long as the masses of Negroes lived in the rural South, but when they began migrating to cities it became apparent that his formula offered no solution for the race problem.

Washington Formula Outmoded

This book should destroy completely any lingering belief in the Washington formula as a solution of the race problem. At one time Negroes and whites were divided into "schools" of thought or opinion as to whether they accepted or rejected the Washington formula. But today the relevance of the Washington formula to the Negro problem is no longer a matter of "schools of thought or opinion. Its relevance to the problem of the Negro can be decided on objective grounds. The objective condition that has made the Washington formula irrelevant and untenable is the urbanization of the Negro population.

In the rural environment people can remain separate to a large extent in matters "purely social," but in the city one cannot separate the "purely social" from the other relations of life. The "purely social" is involved in where a Negro may live in the city. (Though ironically enough, Negroes and whites live in the same neighborhoods of the older cities of the South.) The "purely social" involves the right of the Negro to work according to his education and skill and his membership in unions. Likewise, the "purely social" involves his education and his recreation.

The Washington formula did not, of course, indicate that the Negro should have a "fixed status"; but rather that there should be a biracial organization. To Negroes and "liberal" whites it meant that the Negro should develop his potentialities in a separate community; but to the great masses of whites in the South, at least, it meant that the Negro should have a *subordinate* status. The migration of the Negro to southern as well as northern cities has nullified the possibility of a separate community for Negroes. Moreover, as the Negro has become educated and sophisticated, he is determined not to accept a subordinate status. Hence, the urbanization of the Negro has changed the entire character of the race problem in the United States. This book is a documentation and analysis of the fundamental change in the nature of the problem of Negro-white relations.

Problem of Integration

The problem of the Negro in the city has become the problem of his integration into American life. As the authors have shown in this book, the Negro has not even won the right to live where he is able to buy a home or rent a house. There is a job ceiling which would confine Negroes to the least desirable jobs. Moreover, the Negro is restricted in his use of certain institutions of the community. In regard to the more intimate social relations such as intermarriage with whites, the Negro is treated as a member of a different caste. All of this is incompatible with the principles of competition and democracy which have been inextricably bound up with urban life.

Caste cannot exist in an urban community; but race conflict will continue to exist as long as there is an attempt to enforce the principle of "fixed status." In the competitive life of the city, other racial and cultural groups constantly overcome the barriers of caste or fixed status. The Negro has failed principally because of his color which can identify him with a certain status. In this respect the problem of the Negro, as the authors have shown, merges with the problem of the colored races in the modern world. Therefore, the problem of the Negro in the city becomes a part of the world problem of democracy.

In the conclusion of his book, *An American Dilemma,* Professor Gunnar Myrdal stated that whereas the Negro problem had been America's greatest failure, in the new relation of the United States to the world, the integration of the Negro into American life provided the best opportunity for convincing the world that white and colored people could live in a democratic social organization. If this is achieved, it must be achieved first in the cities of the North. In *Black Metropolis* one can find an abundance of materials and a thoroughgoing analysis of the problem facing America.

Note on Methodology

This book which was written for the "reading public" has an appendix containing a methodological note by Professor W. Lloyd Warner of the University of Chicago. In this appendix, Professor Warner presents for the "analytical reader" a statement of his thesis regarding "caste and class" as the proper approach to the study of race relations in the United States. According to his thesis, to study race relations as a form of race prejudice is misleading. He considers the materials and conclusions of this book as evidences of the fruitfulness of his approach to race relations.

In a book review of this type, one cannot undertake any fundamental criticism of Professor Warner's thesis. A discussion of that nature belongs in a scientific journal. However, for the benefit of the "analytical reader"

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorneys outside their home towns. THE CRISIS maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights.

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of this review, one is forced to make the following brief comments. First, the reviewer does not see that the facts presented or the conclusions reached would have been different if the authors had regarded the phenomenon of race relations in Chicago as a form of race prejudice. In fact, there is an implicit repudiation of Professor Warner's caste hypothesis in the concluding chapter of the book. Secondly, since races and not castes throughout the world have been in conflict, it seems that race prejudice, especially in the northern city, might be more appropriate than caste. Third, when Professor Warner says that there is a "noticeable difference" between race relations in a town in Mississippi and in Chicago, but that "the type of status relations" between whites and Negroes remains the same, it is difficult in view of what we know of the "noticeable difference" to follow such reasoning.

The differences among social scientists in regard to theory do not detract from the outstanding merits of this book. Among these outstanding merits are, first, its very readable style. Although it is a long book, comprising nearly 800 pages, the layman will find it an exciting experience to learn what social science has revealed concerning the plight of the Negro in the northern city. This leads to the third merit of this book.

Here we have an example of how the findings of social science can be communicated to the public. In achieving this the authors have not sacrificed accuracy in statement or smoothed over the complexities of the problem. Finally, this book provides a thorough-going analysis of the problem of the Negro in modern urban civilization. From now on there will be no excuse for orators, so-called educators, and sentimentalists to use catchwords and conjure up images that are irrelevant to the Negro's present situation. For the problem facing the Negro today is his integration into modern urban civilization.

Federation

(*Continued from Page* 15)

was picking its way painfully among the debris left by the Hoover administration and others before it. Argentina was then heading up the opposition to United States imperialism and assumed a position at the conference which openly threatened its success. With modesty the claim is made here that the colonial peoples of the West Indies saved Pan-American unity and, like Eboue in French North Africa, gave the first decisive check to the march of Nazi ambitions in the new world. The right of self-determination is one of the principal attributes of nationhood. And the West Indian people are indeed a nation, albeit an oppressed nation. They are bound together by a common language, they have lived on a common geographical territory for centuries, they possess a common economy and a common culture, thus fulfilling all the tested attributes of nationhood.

These are the resources which are now being mustered and exploited in the drive for federation and for complete emancipation from colonial rule.

It will long be remembered that when this historic development was taking place at Havana, the governments and peoples of France, Holland, and Belgium, had already come pretty close to demonstrating their incapacity for self-government as seen in their failure to appreciate the necessity of instituting a system of collective security in the face of the Nazi peril. They also fumbled and finally failed to take hold of the hand of solidarity and good will extended by Maxim Litvinov on behalf of the Soviet Union. This circumstance alone should have assisted the British government to concede, fully and unqualifiedly, Jamaica's demand for complete self-government as well as similar demands made by every West Indian colony.

Dangers From Within

If there are dangers menacing federation these hardly come from England. They come from within the West Indies. And there are dangers menacing to the movement for federation. But the West Indian peoples, especially the people of Jamaica, will know how to treat with any unpatriotic outburst, provocation, or unprincipled maneuver aimed at dashing the cup of federation from the lips of the people.

In 1943 a Caribbean conference was held at Howard University attended by British and United States representatives on the Anglo American Caribbean Commission, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haiti, and by representative of West Indians in New York. The economic possibilities and weaknesses of the colonies were fully discussed and a good appreciation was gained of the opinion then held that the future of the Caribbean countries lay in their inter-dependence rather than in dependence on the United States. The acquisition of military and naval bases by the United States and the role of the people of the region in the operations of the Lend Lease Policy conducted under the auspices of the Anglo American Caribbean Commission, prove conclusively that there are great benefits to be derived by all from a "good neighbor policy" in the Caribbean as elsewhere in the Americas.

Isolation Ended

The war needs of England and the United States and the necessity of finding a quick solution to the problems which confronted the two governments in the Caribbean furnished the motives for ending the long period of isolation of the colonies and the mainland territories of British Honduras and British Guiana. In a report of the Commission to the governments of the United States and Great Britain for the year 1942-43 it is clearly stated that "for practical reasons of security as well as international conscience it became desirable for both countries to cooperate in social and economic development of the area." Furthermore, "it (the Commission) was not to be an exclusive body for it was directed to bear in mind the desirability of close cooperation in social and economic matters between all regions adjacent to the Caribbean." The salutary role of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in its attempt to salvage and to show up the broken down West Indian economy cannot be questioned. Everything that was basic to the economic health of the area was woefully out of joint. There were problems connected with Food Production to avert imminent starvation and famine, inter-island trade and communication, public health, fisheries, and radio communication with the United States.

Because of statements then appearing in the American press and rumors that the United States government was angling to annex the British Colonies, and that there was a deal in the making between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, unrest grew in West Indian communities. To put these fears to rest and as if to rebuke American imperialist elements, the late President Roosevelt released a statement from the White House in March 1942 which stated among other things "that the United States does not seek sovereignty over the islands or colonies in which bases are located." There is a very strong tendency even on the part of West Indians who helped in making the history of this period to forget that the government of the United States has solemnly obligated itself to respect those provisions of the Havana Act which deal with British, French, and Dutch possessions, in our hemisphere.

Hastie Appointment Helps

Of great psychological value in the eyes of West Indians at home and abroad was the naming of Judge William Hastie to a seat on the Advisory Committee of the Anglo American Caribbean Commission. However, the respect and esteem for Judge Hastie did not hide the flimsiness of this concession to West Indian opinion that was clamoring for full equal representation on the Commission itself.

The physical condition of the West Indies might justly be described in much the same language as was employed by the late President Roosevelt in his reflection on the economic conditions of the Southern states. The only difference is that instead of one-third, we have in the West Indies seven-eighths of a people ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed. A classic example of an oppressed nation. In a belated attempt to face up to the effects of the criminal indifference and inefficiency of its representatives on the spot the British government passed the Colonial Development and Welfare Act in 1940. This Act was based on the recommendations of the West

India Royal Commission of 1938-39 which reported that "there was a pressing need for large expenditure on social services and development in the West Indies." A grant of £1,000,000 from the United Kingdom Exchequer for a period of twenty years was voted to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. This is a truly niggardly sum when it is seen that approximately 96 schemes ranging all the way from road construction to census taking have been listed in the programmatic report of the "Royal" investigators.

Islands Not "Poverty-Stricken"

Gone is the notion that the West Indies are a poverty stricken region devoid of raw materials adequate to support institutional life under a system of federation. This is true in spite of the findings of the Royal Commission, and grants from the British Exchequer. Back in the years of the recent great depression Winston Churchill had occasion to remind West Indian Planters at a banquet in London that "Britain got her start from her West Indian colonies from which she derived great wealth which was used to lay the basis of the British Empire."

No empty boast. Today, the proponents of Federation could find great comfort in the fact, if indeed any were needed, that if an Empire like England's can be carved out of the production and resources of an area with a feudal economy, then certainly a sound and prosperous democratic state in the Caribbean can be erected on human and material foundations superior by far to those that went into the building of the British Empire. In "Extracts From the Caribbean and the War," Appendix IV of the Report of the Anglo American Caribbean Commission for the years 1942-1943 we are afforded new evidence of the economic potentiality of the Caribbean colonies. A few items from the list of "Strategic Materials" includes: acetone, bauxite, cotton (long staple), glycerin, industrial diamonds, sugar, alcohol, cacao, fish-liver oils, manganese, mahogany lumber, petroleum and petroleum products.

Thus, while no visible credit will ever be given the West Indian people in the colossal transactions of Lend Lease and reverse Lend Lease, between England and the United States, it nevertheless remains a fact that these colonies and peoples who laid the foundations of the British Empire in the eighteenth century helped to save England from destruction in the twentieth century and at the same time enhanced the security of American democracy and the American people.

Look To Americans

With the aid of the American Negro millions in the struggle to build federation the manhood and the womanhood of the area could quickly come to flower. Similarly, American Negro manhood and womanhood could escape many of the withering blasts of national oppression with the conscious, reciprocal aid and fraternal affection of a united West Indian national community of free peoples.

The first phase of West Indian Emancipation was of great historical significance to the similarly enslaved Negro people of America. Frederick Douglas undertook no mission to the West Indies, but on August 1, 1880, at Elmira, N. Y., the veteran abolitionist statesman hailed West Indian Emancipation as "pre-eminently the colored man's day, a day worthy of the thought of the colored man." Continuing he said, "the emancipation of our brothers in the West Indies comes home to us and stirs our hearts and fills our souls with those grateful sentiments which link mankind in a common brotherhood. Emancipation in the West Indies was the first bright star in a stormy sky; the first smile after a long providential frown; the first ray of hope; the first tangible fact demonstrating the possibility of a peaceable transition from slavery to freedom of the Negro race. Whoever else may forget or slight the claims of this day it can never be to us other than memorable and glorious. It is bounded by no geographical limits and knows no limitations."

The road to West Indian Federation may be hard but it is not long. With zealous leadership and with this imaginative, hard-working people, a new nation can be carved out of the varied resources of their world.

Danger in Detroit

(*Continued from Page* 13)

age is city-wide, but is distressingly acute in Negro districts, the population of which has been increased by 63,000 or 30 per cent since 1940. During this period, only 3,000 new dwellings have been made available for Negro occupancy. Meanwhile, the mayor, the Detroit Housing Commission and the Common Council, have all refused to face the inescapable fact that new areas will have to be made available for housing Negro families. With 20,000 vacant areas, within municipal limits, the city government has joined with real estate interests in insisting that any new housing for Negroes must be provided within the already jam-packed Black Belt.

Two days before the election, Mayor Jeffries smugly asserted: "I have always tried to be fair with Negroes but when certain Negro leaders tried to push me into a program that would promote Negro housing projects in established white neighborhoods, I simply would not be pushed into changing the racial characteristics of the residential districts."

This is the most dishonest and dangerous statement of the entire campaign—dishonest in that it misrepresents the real issue which was simply one of making adequate housing available to in-migrant Negro war workers; dangerous in that the mayor will not be able to keep his promise to confine the Negro population within its present areas. Many white persons who voted for him on the basis of this promise are doomed to disappointment.

Violence May Result

Because it is physically impossible to keep the Negro population imprisoned in its present warren, the city will find itself confronted with an expansion—possibly violent—of the Negro ghetto. Indeed, while most of the Negroes are concentrated in segregated areas, the overflow has already started. According to the 1940 U. S. Census, Negroes lived in each of the city's 22 wards. Within some of the wards, however, there were many blocks, census tracts and precincts in which no Negroes lived. This overflow will continue with accelerated pace as white families move out to the suburbs, once more housing comes on the market. A wise city administration could give guidance to this development and avert violence.

Propagandized by real estate interests and encouraged by Jeffries, the white population, including large sections of the working class and the foreign-born, has come to believe it has a vested, exclusive and permanent "right" to certain districts. During the campaign, this issue was revived and intensified. The attempt was made to make every white person believe that a vote for Frankensteen was a vote to have a Negro living next door. The headlines, stories and advertisements in the community press and the leaflets were frantic appeals to "protect" their homes against the dread black contamination. Spurred by this propaganda, the majority of the white citizens voted to retain the jim crow pattern. This pattern had, ten years ago, been reenforced by the public housing program which established separate "white" and "Negro" projects. Jeffries, throughout his administration, has upheld this jim crow pattern, with the result that eligible Negro families in need have been denied housing even when there were vacancies in "white" projects developed with Federal funds.

Housing Still Neglected

With full knowledge that the housing problem is a continuing source of friction and violence, the Jeffries administration has taken no step to meet this situation rationally. Indeed, there are two proposals—one for the development of a medical center and the other for construction of a super highway through the heart of the Negro district—which will require the dislocation of some 4,000 Negroes. To carry out these proposals with no provision for the housing of the displaced persons is to pour oil on a smouldering fire. While taking no step to avert a repetition of the riot of 1943, the Jeffries administration is prepared to handle another riot more efficiently. That is, the police are equipped and prepared to shoot down more Negroes in a briefer period.

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Frankensteen's proposal for a solution of the housing problem was an expanded public housing program and a stimulation of private development to increase the supply of housing for all the people, thereby relieving the sharp competition for living space. By spurning public housing and insisting upon keeping Negroes within their present confines, Jeffries rejected this solution.

The Detroit election established the pattern of the political conquest of America by fascist forces. It is a simple pattern and ageless. Raise the race issue and sound the tribal tocsin for the majority to defend itself against the threat of the chosen scapegoat. The rest is easy. Reaction is consolidated. Quislings are recruited. The venal are bribed. The timid terrified. And the liberals dismayed, disorganized and split. It never fails. Long before Hitler, the feudal South developed the tactic and instituted the one-party system.

Detroit is not alone. It is merely the laboratory for other industrial centers. We may look fearfully forward to the application of this pattern elsewhere in America. With it will come greater distrust and disruption, mayhem and murder. But the Negro will not be the only victim. Other minorities will suffer and, above all, democracy will be crucified upon the cross of race hate.

Only a militant and mature progressive movement can hope to cope with these tactics. The task is as vast as it is urgent. The people of America must learn the real lesson of Detroit, namely that the welfare and future of democracy and the civil liberties of all of us are endangered by deliberate attempts to set race against race. The Congress of Industrial Organizations affords the spearhead of the progressive movement, but it must cleanse and consolidate its own ranks and extend its influence to embrace all the potentially progressive forces of the country. Not until the masses of the voters are made to realize that reaction in America is prepared to use racism as a political instrument to break up the trade union movement and suppress the liberties of all the people, can we hope to reap the full benefit of our military victory over fascism abroad.

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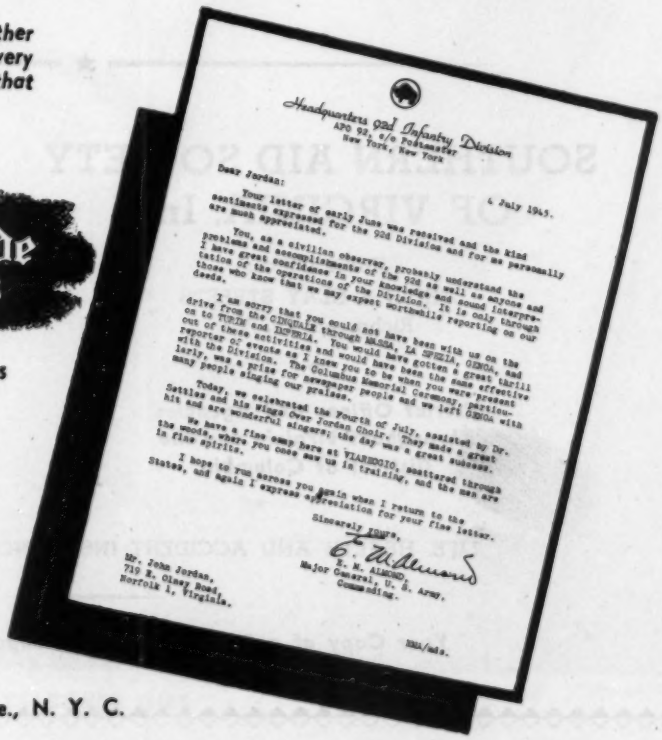

Headquarters 92d Infantry Division
APO 92, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

4 July 1945.

Dear Jordan:

Your letter of early June was received and the kind sentiments expressed for the 92d Division and for me personally are much appreciated.

You, as a civilian observer, probably understand the problems and accomplishments of the 92d as well as anyone and I have great confidence in your knowledge and sound interpretation of the operations of the Division. It is only through those who know that we may expect worthwhile reporting on our deeds.

I am sorry that you could not have been with us on the drive from the GINOSTRA through MASSA, LA SPEZIA, GIMONE, and on to TURIN and INCHIRIA. You would have gotten a great thrill out of these activities and would have come effective reporter of events as I knew you to be when you were present with the Division. The Columbus Memorial Ceremony, particularly, was a prize for newspaper people and we left GIMONE with many people singing our praises.

Today, we celebrated the Fourth of July, assisted by Dr. Settles and his Wings Over Jordan Choir. They made a great hit and are wonderful singers; the day was a great success.

We have a fine camp here at VIARMOZZO, scattered through the woods, where you once saw us in training, and the men are in fine spirits.

I hope to run across you again when I return to the States, and again I express appreciation for your fine letter.

Sincerely yours,

E. M. ALMOND
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

Mr. John Jordan,
719 E. Olney Road,
Norfolk 1, Virginia.

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